Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its **one hundred and forty-sixth year.** It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is issued weekly of **forty-eight columns** filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Wm. P. Smith, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 6679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, John B. Mason, Jr., Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7677, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Robert Laurie, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 99, N. E. O. P., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays

Local Matters.

Street Railway Work.

Work on the new street railway on Broadway goes forward steadily although the conditions have been such that not as much has been accomplished as it was at first hoped might be at this time. The weather has been against the contractor from the first—if it has not been so cold as to make the digging hard the rain has fallen in such quantities as to prohibit outdoor work. Consequently the progress of the road has been comparatively slow.

However the rails are now laid for a considerable distance and the top dressing has been relaid for a long stretch. As far as the switch at Bliss road the track laying has been entirely completed. The men then jumped the stretch covered by the switch and began work at the other end and have now progressed a considerable distance up the hill. It was deemed advisable to leave the Bliss road switch intact for the present in order not to interfere with the running of cars on the local road until the double track could be entirely completed. It is probable that the second track will not be used beyond Lake's corner until spring and that being the case probably the Bliss road switch will remain in that position until that time.

A Delightful Entertainment.

In spite of the severe storm that prevailed there was a large attendance at the entertainment by Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S., at Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. The program included singing by Miss Cora Gosling, Mrs. H. O. Cooke, Miss Bertha Mumford and Dr. H. H. Luther. There was an interesting little comedy drama, in which the parts were taken as follows: Mr. Simonides Swanhopper (a model young bachelor), H. O. Cooke; Lawrence Lavender (a valet from Mayfair), William Carry; Mr. Bloomfield Brambleton (a country gentleman), William Clark; Cicely (Brambleton's daughter), Mrs. Elizabeth Scannevin; Matilda Jane (a superior housemaid), Miss Minnie Burlsnd.

After the entertainment dancing was enjoyed to music by the Howard orchestra.

Minnecola Council, No. 8, D. of P., held its weekly whist Tuesday evening, with a good attendance. The early part of the evening was devoted to whist, and the prizes for the best scores were awarded to Mrs. Arthur Popple and Mr. J. Harry Brown, while Mr. Charles H. Chase and Mrs. Frank Eckhardt captured the consolations. Mrs. George Gardner furnished the music for the dancing, which followed until midnight.

Learned in the Law.

Francis B. Peckham, One of the Ablest Lawyers in the State, Died at his Home on Monday.

Mr. Francis B. Peckham died at his home on Central court at an early hour Monday morning after an illness of several months. His death was not unexpected by those who were acquainted with him as his health had been constantly failing for a long time. He had not been at his office for a long time and his friends had abandoned all hope of ever again seeing his familiar figure on the street.

Mr. Peckham would have been sixty-eight years old this month. He was the son of Francis B. and Elizabeth (Oman) Peckham of this city. He graduated from Brown University in the Class of 1857 and studied law in the office of Hon. William P. Sheffield of this city. He afterward opened an office for the practice of law, in partnership with Judge William A. White, but the partnership was afterward dissolved and Mr. Peckham subsequently carried on the practice alone. For many years he occupied an office in the Enge Building and at the time of his death his name still appeared on the door, but of late he has devoted little time to the active practice of law.

For many years Mr. Peckham has been regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the state. He was thoroughly versed in the law, quick to grasp the essential point of a problem, powerful in debate, and always possessed of a personal dignity which became him well. When he was engaged in active practice there was seldom a case of much importance in which his services were not engaged.

Mr. Peckham was never willing to accept public office, the only office that he ever held being that of city solicitor. This position he filled for twenty-five years, being first elected in 1865 and retaining the office until he positively declined a re-election in 1891, with the exception of one year. The city was urgent in its request that he continue to fill the office, but Mr. Peckham could not be prevailed upon to reconsider his decision. During his incumbency he rendered the city faithful and valuable service, being a wise counsellor as well as a skillful pleader. After his retirement from office a project was started to present him with a token of respect and esteem but this Mr. Peckham would not accept.

He was tendered a judgeship of the supreme court, but declined to accept the office. Many times he was asked to allow the use of his name as a candidate for city and state offices but would never consent to stand for public office, other than in the one instance mentioned.

He was one of the earliest members of the Newport Business Men's Association, and served as its president for twelve years, being a frequent visitor to the rooms of the association.

Mr. Peckham married Mary Ann Lawton, a sister of the late William H. Lawton, and she died about ten years ago. He is survived by one brother, Mr. Orville Peckham of Chicago, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Packard and Miss Ella Peckham of Providence.

Funeral services were held from his late residence on Central court on Wednesday, Rev. A. P. Record, of Channing Church, officiating. The attendance was very large, being composed of all the members of the local bar and many from out of the city, officers of the city government, who attended in a body, and a large gathering of the prominent business and professional men of the city. The services were of a very simple nature, music being furnished by the choir of the Channing Church. The bearers were John Hare Powel, John Rogers, Clark Burdick, Thomas A. Lawton, Darius Baker and Thomas Dunn. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Chambers, of California, will celebrate their golden wedding on Thursday, January 7th, 1904, at their home. Several Newporters will attend this eventful occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have resided in California for many years, but in their younger days resided in Newport, having been married in this city.

Mr. D. L. Clinch, chief clerk at the quartermaster's office in this city, left Wednesday for Fort Russell, Wyoming, being transferred to that place. Mr. Clinch, during his four years' stay in Newport, has made many friends, who wish him much success in his new field of labor.

Mrs. Rowland S. Langley and family have returned from a two weeks' vacation which they spent with friends at Hill's Grove, Providence, Arlington and other places.

Miss Edith Bickerton of Pawtucket has returned to her home after spending a few days in Newport, guest of the Misses Merritt on Third street.

Mr. Hiram Burlingham is on his way to California.

Elks Memorial Service.

Newport Lodge of Elks held their annual memorial service for deceased members at the Opera House on Sunday afternoon last before a gathering that completely filled the large house. The services were of an interesting nature. The stage was handsomely arranged, the electrical effect being very striking.

The ritual of the order was conducted by the officers of the lodge, Harry T. St. Clair Exalted Ruler. Secretary Commerford read the roll of deceased members, and as each name was called a light on the antlers of an elk was distinguished. The lodge has lost twenty-six members by death, of whom four have died within the last year—Louis Shanteler, Michael F. Marim, Pryce Jones and George F. Brady.

Chaplain William G. Cassard, U. S. N., delivered the address, his subject being "The Message of a Higher Life." Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., pastor of the Central Baptist Church, delivered the eulogy. Miss Katherine Girr and Mr. Thomas B. Connolly sang several selections.

Suffered from Exposure.

Michael McCarthy, a veteran of the Civil War, and formerly a resident of this city, nearly lost his life by exposure caused by being accidentally locked in a shed in the town of Bristol. He had been an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in that town but had been out of that institution some little time. He went into a shed on the Mintorn farm to sleep and while there some one locked the door. When he was found on Saturday he was nearly dead from exposure, his feet were frozen and he was nearly starved. He was taken back to the Home for treatment.

McCarthy served in Company G, Fourth Rhode Island volunteer infantry, for 37 months during the Civil War and was a sergeant when mustered out. For a number of years he was engaged at his trade of harness maker in Newport. He was admitted to the Soldiers' Home in 1891.

Lieutenant England, who commanded the recent expedition of one naval tug and two submarine torpedo boats from Newport to Annapolis, has reported to the department commending in the highest terms the bravery of Boatswain Deery who took a line from the tug to one of the submarines, after both of the torpedo boats had gone adrift. The act of Boatswain Deery was performed while the sea was high and the cold intense, and was fraught with the utmost danger. An attempt to float the stranded submarine Moccasin has proved unsuccessful but the department is hopeful of being able to save her.

The funeral of Mrs. Nils Knutson took place from her husband's residence on Spring street last Sunday afternoon. The services were in charge of Rev. Mr. Borgendahl and Rev. George Whitefield Mead and the house was filled to overflowing with friends who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. The floral tributes were the most beautiful seen at a funeral in a long time. The bearers were Messrs. Joseph Haire, William P. Clarke, Jr., Alexander Ross and David Ross. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

A disturbance in the gallery at the Opera House Tuesday evening started an incipient panic among the audience which was immediately quelled by those in authority. The incident furnished occasion for some sensation "write ups" and much free advertising for the company playing at the house.

Mr. Robert C. Bacheller, of the school board, addressed the scholars of the seventh grade in the Lindhal building Tuesday morning, giving an account of his recent trip to the western states. The address was listened to very attentively by the scholars.

Rev. George H. Gutterson, district secretary of the American Missionary Association, gave an interesting talk on mission work at the United Congregational Church last Sunday morning.

Mrs. John D. Richardson of this city has been appointed assistant field secretary of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association.

Mrs. John Andersen of Boston has returned home, after a week's visit to Miss Anna Frasch in this city.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull and ex-Congressman Melville Bull have returned from Europe.

The contractor has begun to excavate for the new barracks at Coasters Harbor Island.

Mr. Henry J. Jones, who was operated upon for appendicitis last week, is recovering.

Mrs. Phebe Scott, wife of Sergeant Scott, is ill at her home on Fountain street.

Little Compton St. Railway.

The surveyors have commenced work on the layout of the Tiverton and Little Compton street railroad. The survey begins at the Tiverton station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and follows the main road most of the way. There is to be a short cut off across private property in order to reach Adamsville where the road is expected to connect with another road to be built from New Bedford by the way of Horseneck Beach. It is the intention of the promoters of these roads to have a part at least of the system in operation the coming summer. When these roads are done Newport and New Bedford will be connected by street railways without going to Fall River, and the entire route will be one of the most beautiful rides in the country.

Newport has experienced quite a variety of weather within the past week. During the early part of the week there was very good skating on Easton's pond and many young people took advantage of it. The frost penetrated to a considerable distance in the ground. However the warm rain that followed in the middle of the week went far toward breaking up the ice and frost. Quite a heavy wind has prevailed at times.

An entertainment was given Thursday evening by the members of the Y. M. C. A. in the gymnasium before a large and appreciative audience. The program consisted of instrumental music by the Alpha Orchestra and the Mandolin Club of the Y. M. C. A., and the Orpheus Male Quartette; readings by Miss Lillian E. Maher and whistling solos by Mrs. Dadmun.

A number of retail stores have donned their holiday attire in preparation for the Christmas trade but business as yet is not particularly brisk. The store of the A. C. Titus Company presents a particularly attractive appearance and they are enjoying their full share of the holiday trade. The Titus Company has won for itself a well deserved reputation for handling honest goods at reasonable prices.

The attachments filed recently upon the steam yacht supposed to belong to to J. Edward Addicks may turn out to be worthless as it is reported that Mr. Addicks has denied that the vessel was his property. The attachments were placed by Newport business men to recover on book accounts against Mr. Addicks.

There have been many cases of pneumonia about the city in the past few weeks and most of the cases seem to have been unusually severe, a number having resulted fatally in a short time. The utmost care is necessary to avoid colds and the subsequent complications that are liable to ensue.

Miss Catherine A. Manchester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Russell Manchester, is quite ill at her home on Newport avenue. Miss Manchester has been threatened with appendicitis but the physicians are hopeful of checking the attack without resorting to an operation.

Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, is arranging for another of their always enjoyable entertainments to take place soon after the holidays. It will probably take the form of a Templar Whist which has proved so popular in the past.

The Newport County Club will give its usual New Year's ball at Masonic Hall this year if the members take sufficient interest in the project to warrant undertaking it. In the past these dances have been given on a large scale and the expense is very considerable.

The heavy gun practice this week at Fort Greble made itself distinctly felt in Newport. It is said that each discharge of the heavy guns cost the government $1000. War is expensive and preparation for war equally so.

Senator Christopher E. Champlin of New Shoreham was a visitor in the city on Wednesday, having come down from Providence to attend the funeral of the late Francis B. Peckham.

Mrs. Eliza F. R. Stitt, wife of Mr. Seth R. Stitt, died in Philadelphia Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Stitt spent many summers in Newport, at one time owning a cottage here.

Miss Lillian Susan Jeter gave her second rehearsal in the Shiloh Baptist Church Thursday evening. The program was a very interesting one and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Norman and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Olmsted have gone to Europe for an extended visit.

The regular meeting of Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S., will be held in Masonic Hall next Tuesday evening.

Mr. David Braman is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Robert N. Fell, at Ogontz, Pa.

Letter Carrier Anderson is reported to be on the road to recovery.

Recent Deaths.

Captain Joseph Case.

Captain Joseph Case, one of Newport's old time pilots, died at his home on Marsh street on Monday after a short illness. He was in his 65th year. He had made his living from the sea all his life and was for nearly twenty years engaged as a pilot in the revenue marine. Of late years he had been engaged as a general pilot for these waters. He is survived by a widow and four children.

The funeral took place from the Zoar Methodist Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. C. F. Beattie officiating. The services were attended by relatives and friends, including many seafaring men. The bearers were Messrs. Charles Dennis, Arnold James, Martin Gladding, Joseph Child and John Gerrie. The interment was in the Braman cemetery.

Mrs. Sarah A. Gould.

Word was received here Tuesday morning of the death of Mrs. Sarah A. Gould at Larchmont, N. Y., Monday evening, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore A. H. Weintz. The deceased was the mother of Dr. William S. Sherman of this city. The body was brought to Newport for burial.

The funeral took place from 120 Spring street Thursday noon and was attended by relatives and friends. Rev. E. A. Johnson, of the First Baptist Church, officiated. The interment was in the Island cemetery.

Minot Ingraham.

Mr. Minot Ingraham died at his home on Division street Thursday morning after a long and lingering illness. The deceased was a carpenter by trade and had many friends about the city. He is a brother-in-law of Miss Amelia Tanner, Messrs. B. F., Frederick A. and E. J. Tanner and Mrs. Benjamin Nichols.

The deceased was a member of United Brother Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Bristol, and the funeral will be attended by Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, of Newport, and will take place Sunday at 1 p. m. from his late residence, No. 2 Division street.

William Edward.

Mr. William Edward died at his home on Cannon street on Tuesday after a very short illness, being stricken with apoplexy on the previous Saturday. He was a native of Dundee, Scotland, where he was born about 60 years ago. Coming to this country he was first engaged in the grocery business in New York and was later employed by Col. D. E. Young of this city. For a number of years he had been engaged as a bill collector in Newport and he had a wide acquaintance. He is survived by a widow and two sons, James B. Edward and Andrew Edward.

Family Reunion.

Mrs. Rowland S. Langley and her sons, Master Howard and Raymond Langley, and Mrs. Nicholas White and family, attended the annual Thanksgiving re-union of the Westcott family which was held at the residence of their aunt, Mrs. Tandy in Providence. One of the relatives, Mrs. Sarah S. Johnson, composed a poem, suitable for the occasion, which she read during the day. The gathering was a large one, including the younger members of the family as well as the older ones.

Don't fail to read the opening chapters of that fascinating story "The Blazed Trail" by Stewart Edward White. This is one of the most interesting stories ever written and has had a remarkable sale. Its publication will begin in the columns of the MERCURY in a few weeks. Don't miss a single instalment of this story or you will surely regret it.

A horse belonging to Dr. Clark became frightened at the steam roller on Broadway on Wednesday and ran away. The driver jumped out and the buggy was a pretty complete wreck. It was fortunate that there was no more serious accident for the street was well filled with school children at the time of the runaway.

Lawyer Sullivan who was arrested and tried before the wardens court of the town of New Shoreham on charges of disturbing a town meeting has left the island and returned to his home in Cranston. He is now amusing himself by telling about what he is going to do to those who caused his arrest.

Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., will have its usual Christmas day observance at noon, on Friday, December 25th. The programme for the occasion will be a very interesting one.

Washington Commandery proposes to give one of its popular Templar whist entertainments at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28th.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., will hold its 154th annual communication on Monday evening, Dec. 21st.

The State Grange.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Grange was held in East Providence Thursday and Friday of this week. There was a large attendance. The various granges in Newport County were well represented. Mr. Waller Sherman of this city was made a member of the committee on credentials, and on woman's work. B. Earl Anthony of Portsmouth was chairman of the committee on mileage and per diem, and a member of the committee on education. W. Clarence Peckham was chairman of the committee on education. I. Lincoln Sherman of Middletown was chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws, and of the special press committee. Robert Patterson was on the committee on division of labor. Mrs. W. C. Peckham was on the committee on constitution and by-laws. The report of the State Master shows that the granges of the State are in a very prosperous condition.

Governor Garvin is preparing another avalanche of constitutional amendments with which to overwhelm the General Assembly when it comes together next month. The governor's fruitfulness in inventing new schemes for overthrowing the constitution of the State seems to have lost none of its vigor. A session of the General Assembly that does not bring forth at least a dozen of these schemes is not fully up to the standard. One of the Governor's favorites is the one dividing the State into three senatorial districts, making the city of Providence one district and giving them fourteen senators. The rest of Providence county, one district with twelve senators, and the counties of Newport, Bristol, Kent and Washington, the third district with twelve senators. This would make twenty-three towns and cities for twelve senators, while the one city of Providence would have fourteen. There is fortunately not much danger of such an amendment ever becoming a law, but it shows what the Governor would do if he could.

We understand that Mr. A. K. Quinn announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Board of Tax Assessors in January. Mr. Quinn has served on the board twelve years.

Miss Alice Leonard has submitted to an operation for the removal of a foreign growth from her head.

Election of Officers.

Newport Camp, No. 7776, M. W. A.

Venerable Consul—James W. Wilson.
Worthy Advisor—Frank G. Wilbur.
Excellent Banker—Neil McLennan.
Clerk—Charles S. Packer.
Escort—Gustave T. F. Mueller.
Watchman—E. A. Tabbutt.
Sentry—E. A. Edgar.
Physicians—D. P. A. Jacoby, M. D., Henry Kenyd, M. D.
Manager for Three Years—Gustave T. F. Mueller.

Thames St. M. E. Sunday School.

Superintendent—T. Fred Kauil.
Assistant Supertendent—Charles S. Goddard.
Secretaries—Miss Amelia Martland and Milton B. Barker.
Treasurer—Charles D. Martin.
Librarians—James G. Albro and Charles Crandall.
Pianist—Miss Bessie Gladding.

Clan McLeod, O. of S. C.

Chief—Robert Laurie.
Tamist—Robert Munroe.
Past Chief—James Graham.
Chaplain—William Williamson.
Recording Secretary—James Gray.
Financial Secretary—Peter Campbell, Jr.
Treasurer—Dr. Alexander J. Anderson.
Senior Henchman—Donald J. Shepard.
Junior Henchman—Alexander Booth, Jr.
Seneschal—John Yule.
Warden—Hugh Meikle.
Sentinel—George Frye.
Piper—John Leitch.
Physician—Alexander J. Anderson, M. D.
Standard Bearer—Charles Clarke.
Trustees—Robert Laurie, William I. Nicoll, James Graham.

Our Lady of the Isle Council, No. 60.

Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Meenan.
Chancellor—Miss Ellen M. Smith.
President—Mrs. Mary E. Reagan.
Vice President—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Walsh.
Orator—Mrs. Marin Fitcher.
Secretary—Miss Mary V. Ronayne.
Collector—Mollie Martin.
Treasurer—Catherine M. Dunn.
Marshal—Therese P. Martin.
Guard—Catherine Morris.
Trustees—Miss Annie S. Manning, Mary Williams, Ellen Fitzpatrick.

R. I. Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—William D. Tew.
Vice Grand—John H. Tierney.
Recording Secretary—Gustave Stimpson.
Financial Secretary—C. Philip Frank.
Treasurer—Past Grand John M. Taylor.
Trustees—James T. Wright, John H. Brierley, William Hall.
Janitor—John Pitman.
Organist—Walter Pember.
Keeper of Paraphernalia—John Pitman.

Union Lodge, No. 638, Knights of Honor.

Dictator—Samuel Speers.
Assistant Dictator—Thomas J. Potter.
Sitting Past Dictator—Walter Sherman.
Reporter—James Hardy.
Financial Reporter—William S. Lawton.
Treasurer—Samuel H. Oxx.
Chaplain—William S. Bailey.
Guide—Peter F. Clark.
Guardian—William P. Denman.
Sentinel—George W. Leonard.
Trustees—Peter F. Clark, William P. Denman, William S. Bailey.

Roger Williams Lodge No. 205, Sons of St. George.

Worthy President—Percy Jeffry.
Vice President—William Anthon.
Treasurer—Charles W. Philpott.
Secretary—Frederick Hall.
Assistant Secretary—John Parker.
Trustee—Arthur Richardson.
Messenger—Frederick Dodd.
Assistant Messenger—Edward Baines.
Chaplain—W. C. Thompson.
Inner Sentinel—Albert Beakhurst.
Outer Sentinel—Daniel Richardson.

Mr. Joseph Taylor declined a re-election to the treasurership after 17 years' continuous service. His resignation was reluctantly accepted.

The New Arabian Nights

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

[CONTINUED.]

"Do you mean that for me?" said the girl. "Because I am only a housemaid, if you please." And then, relenting at the sight of Harry's obvious confusion, she added: "I know you mean something of the sort, and I like your looks, but I think nothing of your Lady Vandeleur. Oh, these mistresses!" she cried. "To send out a real gentleman like you with a bandbox in broad day!"

During this talk they had remained in their original positions, she on the doorstep, he on the sidewalk, bareheaded for the sake of coolness and with the bandbox on his arm.

But upon this last speech Harry, who was unable to support such point blank compliments to his appearance nor the encouraging look with which they were accompanied, began to change his attitude and glance from left to right in perturbation. In so doing he turned his face toward the lower end of the lane, and there, to his indescribable dismay, his eyes encountered those of General Vandeleur. The general, in a prodigious fluster of heat, hurry and indignation, had been scouring the streets in chase of his brother-in-law, but as soon as he caught a glimpse of the delinquent secretary his purpose changed, his anger flowed into a new channel, and he turned on his heel and came tearing up the lane with truculent gestures and vociferations.

Harry made but one bolt of it into the house, driving the maid before him, and the door was slammed in his pursuer's countenance.

"Is there a bar? Will it lock?" asked Harry, while a salvo on the knocker made the house echo from wall to wall.

"Why, what is wrong with you?" asked the maid. "Is it this old gentleman?"

"If he gets hold of me," whispered Harry, "I am as good as dead. He has been pursuing me all day, carries a sword stick and is an Indian military officer."

"These are fine manners!" cried the maid. "And what, if you please, may be his name?"

"It is the general, my master," answered Harry. "He is after this bandbox."

"Did not I tell you?" cried the maid in triumph. "I told you I thought worse than nothing of your Lady Vandeleur. And if you had an eye in your head you might see what she is for yourself. An ungrateful minx, I will be bound for that!"

The general renewed his attack upon the knocker and, his passion growing with delay, began to kick and beat upon the panels of the door.

"It is lucky," observed the girl, "that I am alone in the house. Your general may hammer until he is weary, and there is none to open for him. Follow me!"

So saying, she led Harry into the kitchen, where she made him sit down and stood by him herself in an affectionate attitude, with a hand upon his shoulder. The din at the door, so far from abating, continued to increase in volume, and at each blow the unhappy secretary was shaken to the heart.

"What is your name?" asked the girl.

"Harry Hartley," he replied.

"Mine," she went on, "is Prudence. Do you like it?"

"Very much," said Harry. "But hear for a moment how the general beats upon the door. He will certainly break it in, and then, in heaven's name, what have I to look for but death?"

"You put yourself very much about with no occasion," answered Prudence. "Let your general knock. He will do no more than blister his hands. Do you think I would keep you here if I were not sure to save you? Oh, no; I am a good friend to those that please me. And we have a back door upon another lane. But," she added, checking him, for he had got upon his feet immediately on this welcome news—"but I will not show where it is unless you kiss me. Will you, Harry?"

"That I will," he cried, remembering his gallantry, "not for your back door, but because you are good and pretty."

And he administered two or three cordial salutes, which were returned to him in kind.

Then Prudence led him to the back gate and put her hand upon the key.

"Will you come and see me?" she asked.

"I will indeed," said Harry. "Do not I owe you my life?"

"And now," she added, opening the door, "run as hard as you can, for I shall let in the general."

Harry scarcely required this advice. Fear had him by the forelock, and he addressed himself diligently to flight. A few steps and he believed he would escape from his trials and return to Lady Vandeleur in honor and safety. But these few steps had not been taken before he heard a man's voice hailing him by name with many execrations, and, looking over his shoulder, he beheld Charlie Pendragon waving him with both arms to return. The shock of this new incident was so sudden and profound, and Harry was already worked into so high a state of nervous tension, that he could think of nothing better than to accelerate his pace and continue running. He should certainly have remembered the scene in Kensington gardens; he should certainly have concluded that where the general was his enemy Charlie Pendragon could be no other than a friend. But such were the fever and perturbation of his mind that he was struck by none of these considerations and only continued to run the faster up the lane.

Charlie, by the sound of his voice and the alternatives that he hurled after the secretary, was obviously hastening on the gravel. Although he turned his eyes in that direction, it was with no thought either for defense or flight.

The newcomer was a large, coarse and very sordid personage in gardening clothes and with a watering pot in his left hand. One less confused would have been affected with some alarm at the sight of this man's huge proportions and black and lowering eyes, but Harry was too gravely shaken by his fall to be so much as terrified, and if he was unable to divert his glances from the gardener he remained absolutely passive and suffered him to draw near, to take him by the shoulder and to plant him roughly on his feet without a motion of resistance.

For a moment the two stared into each other's eyes, Harry fascinated, the man filled with wrath and a cruel, sneering humor.

"Who are you?" he demanded at last. "Who are you to come flying over my wall and break my Gloire de Dijons? What is your name," he added, shaking him, "and what may be your business here?"

Harry could not as much as proffer a word in explanation.

But just at that moment Pendragon and the butcher's boy went clumping past, and the sound of their feet and their hoarse cries echoed loudly in the narrow lane. The gardener had received his answer, and he looked down into Harry's face with an obnoxious smile.

"A thief," he said, "upon my word, and a very good thing you must make of it, for I see you dressed like a gentleman from top to toe. Are you not ashamed to go about the world in such a trim, with honest folk, I dare say, glad to buy your castoff finery secondhand? Speak up, you dog," the man went on. "You can understand English, I suppose, and I mean to have a bit of talk with you before I march you to the station."

"Indeed, sir," said Harry, "this is all a dreadful misconception, and if you will go with me to Sir Thomas Vandeleur's, in Eaton place, I can promise that all will be made plain. The most upright person, as I now perceive, can be led into suspicious positions."

"My little man," replied the gardener, "I will go with you no farther than the station house in the next street. The inspector, no doubt, will be glad to take a stroll with you as far as Eaton place and have a bit of afternoon tea with your great acquaintances. Or would you prefer to go direct to the home secretary? Sir Thomas Vandeleur, indeed! Perhaps you think I don't know a gentleman when I see one from a common run-the-hedge like you? Clothes or no clothes, I can read you like a book. Here is a shirt that maybe cost as much as my Sunday hat, and that coat, I take it, has never seen the inside of rag fair, and then your boots"—

The man, whose eyes had fallen upon the ground, stopped short in his insulting commentary and remained for a moment looking intently upon something at his feet. When he spoke, his voice was strangely altered.

"What, in God's name," said he, "is all this?"

Harry, following the direction of the man's eyes, beheld a spectacle that struck him dumb with terror and amazement. In his fall he had descended vertically upon the bandbox and burst it open from end to end. Thence a great treasure of diamonds had poured forth and now lay abroad, part trodden in the soil, part scattered on the surface in regal and glittering profusion. There was a magnificent coronet which he had often admired on Lady Vandeleur, there were rings and brooches, eardrops and bracelets and even unset brilliants rolling here and there among the rosebushes like drops of morning dew. A princely fortune lay between the two men upon the ground—a fortune in the most inviting, solid and durable form, capable of being carried in an apron, beautiful in itself and scattering the sunlight in a million rainbow flashes.

"Good heavens!" said Harry. "I am lost!"

His mind raced backward into the past with the incalculable velocity of thought, and he began to comprehend his day's adventures, to conceive them as a whole and to recognize the sad imbroglio in which his own character and fortunes had become involved. He looked round him, as if for help, but he was alone in the garden, with his scattered diamonds and his redoubtable interlocutor, and when he gave ear there was no sound but the rustle of the leaves and the hurried pulsation of his heart. It was little wonder if the young man felt himself deserted by his spirits and, with a broken voice, repeated his last ejaculation:

"I am lost!"

The gardener peered in all directions with an air of guilt, but there was no face at any of the windows, and he seemed to breathe again.

"Pick up a heart," he said, "you fool! The worst of it is done. Why could you not say at first there was enough for two? Two?" he repeated. "Aye, and for two hundred! But come away from here, where we may be observed, and, for the love of wisdom, straighten out your hat and brush your clothes. You could not travel two steps the figure of fun you look just now."

While Harry mechanically adopted these suggestions, the gardener, getting upon his knees, hastily drew together the scattered jewels and returned them to the bandbox. The touch of these costly crystals sent a shiver of emotion through the man's stalwart frame; his face was transfigured, and his eyes shone with concupiscence. Indeed it seemed as if he luxuriously prolonged his occupation and dallied with every diamond that he handled. At last, however, it was done, and, concealing the bandbox in his smock, the gardener beckoned to Harry and preceded him in the direction of the house.

Near the door they were met by a young man evidently in holy orders, dark and strikingly handsome, with a look of mingled weakness and resolution, and very neatly attired after the manner of his caste. The gardener was plainly annoyed by this encounter, but he put as good a face upon it as he could and accosted the clergyman with an obsequious and smiling air.

"Here is a fine afternoon, Mr. Rolles," said he, "a fine afternoon, as sure as God made it, and here is a young friend of mine who had a fancy to look at my roses. I took the liberty to bring him in, for I thought none of the lodgers would object."

"Speaking for myself," replied the Rev. Mr. Rolles, "I do not, nor do I fancy any of the rest of us would be more difficult upon so small a matter. The garden is your own, Mr. Raeburn. We must none of us forget that. And because you give us liberty to walk there we should be indeed ungracious if we so far presumed upon your politeness as to interfere with the convenience of your friends. But, on second thoughts," he added, "I believe that this gentleman and I have met before. Mr. Hartley, I think. I regret to observe that you have had a fall."

And he offered his hand.

A sort of maiden dignity and a desire to delay as long as possible the necessity for explanation moved Harry to refuse this chance of help and to deny his own identity. He chose the tender mercies of the gardener, who was at least unknown to him, rather than the curiosity and perhaps the doubts of an acquaintance.

"I fear there is some mistake," said he. "My name is Thomlinson, and I am a friend of Mr. Raeburn's."

"Indeed?" said Mr. Rolles. "The likeness is amazing."

Mr. Raeburn, who had been upon thorns throughout this colloquy, now felt it high time to bring it to a period.

"I wish you a pleasant saunter, sir," said he.

And with that he dragged Harry after him into the house and then into a chamber on the garden. His first care was to draw down the blind, for Mr. Rolles still remained where they had left him in an attitude of perplexity and thought. Then he emptied the broken bandbox on the table and stood before the treasure, thus fully displayed, with an expression of rapturous greed and rubbing his hands upon his thighs. For Harry the sight of the man's face under the influence of this base emotion added another pang to those he was already suffering. It seemed incredible that from his life of pure and delicate trifling he should be plunged in a breath among sordid and criminal relations. He could reproach his conscience with no sinful act, and yet he was now suffering the punishment of sin in its most acute and cruel forms—the dread of punishment, the suspicions of the good and the companionship and contamination of vile and brutish natures. He felt he could lay his life down with gladness to escape from the room and the society of Mr. Raeburn.

"And now," said the latter after he had separated the jewels into two nearly equal parts and drawn one of them nearer to himself—"and now everything in this world has to be paid for, and some things sweetly. You must know, Mr. Hartley, if such be your name, that I am a man of a very easy temper, and good nature has been my stumbling block from first to last. I could pocket the whole of these pretty pebbles if I chose, and I should like to see you dare to say a word, but I think I must have taken a liking to you, for I declare I have not the heart to shave you so close. So, do you see, in pure kind feeling I propose that we divide, and these," indicating the two heaps, "are the proportions that seem to me just and friendly. Do you see any objection, Mr. Hartley, may I ask? I am not the man to stick upon a brooch."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"STOP THIEF!"

"I must find a place of concealment," he thought, "and that within the next few seconds, or all is over with me in this world."

Scarcely had the thought crossed his mind than the lane took a sudden turning, and he found himself hidden from his enemies. There are circumstances in which even the least energetic of mankind learn to behave with vigor and decision and the most cautious forget their prudence and embrace foolhardy resolutions. This was one of those occasions for Harry Hartley, and those who knew him best would have been the most astonished at the lad's audacity. He stopped dead, flung the bandbox over a garden wall, and, leaping upward with incredible agility and seizing the copestone with his hands, he tumbled headlong after it into the garden.

He came to himself a few moments afterward seated in a border of small rosebushes. His hands and knees were cut and bleeding, for the wall had been protected against such an escalade by a liberal provision of old bottles, and he was conscious of a general dislocation and a painful swimming in the head. Facing him across the garden, which was in admirable order and set with flowers of the most delicious perfume, he beheld the back of a house. It was of considerable extent and plainly habitable; but, in odd contrast to the grounds, it was crazy, ill kept and of a mean appearance. On all other sides the circuit of the garden wall appeared unbroken.

He took in these features of the scene with mechanical glances, but his mind was still incapable to piece together or draw a rational conclusion from what he saw, and when he heard footsteps approaching on the other side of the door in front of him, he rose to his feet with the dull, blank face of a stupefied animal, and he received the new danger with a vacant eye and a mind as incapable of fear as of any other emotion.

A young man in a black coat and a clerical waistcoat, with a book in his hand, came through the door and stopped short upon the threshold when he beheld the stranger. He looked at Harry with a pair of very_ sharp, intelligent gray eyes, and Harry returned the look like a dumb beast.

"Who are you?" said the newcomer.

Harry opened his mouth and strained his memory, but he could not remember.

"Are you a burglar?" asked the newcomer.

Harry shook his head.

"Are you drunk?" asked the newcomer.

Harry shook his head.

"Can you speak?" asked the newcomer.

Harry opened his mouth and made a prodigious effort of memory.

"I—I—I—" he stuttered.

"Are you a thief?" asked the newcomer.

Harry shook his head.

"Are you hungry?" asked the newcomer.

Harry nodded.

"Are you thirsty?" asked the newcomer.

Harry nodded.

"Do you want to be hidden?" asked the newcomer.

Harry nodded.

"Are you willing to pay for food and drink and a place to sleep?" asked the newcomer.

Harry nodded.

"Follow me, then," said the newcomer, and he led the way into the house by the door from which he had come and locked it after Harry when he had passed through.

(To be Continued.)

A Boston Expedient.

Fidgett—Really, now, do you think there is any way whereby a man can retain the respect of his children?

Midgett—He might send them away from home as soon as they began to take notice.—Boston Transcript.

Get a Life Customer.

"You haven't charged me nearly as much for half soling these shoes as I expected."

"No, ma'am. We charge according to the size of the shoe."—Chicago Tribune.

Foreign View of Panama Situation.

The London Spectator has summed up the Panama canal matter in a way that is very favorable to this country. Its statement of recent development is all the clearer and better from having been written at some distance from this country and therefore unclouded by local political prejudices. It is the view that will probably be taken by the future historian. It says that the government at Washington, once aroused to the necessity of the Panama, acted with "characteric energy". It endeavored at first to secure control by lavish use of its financial resources. But, to the amazement of mankind, the Congress of Colombia regarded the treaty conveying the canal route to the United States as infringements of a sovereignty which they were bound as trustees to preserve intact. Here was an apparent deadlock.

But the London Spectator observes that "dead-locks have a habit of giving way when the government of the United States is in earnest. Then followed the revolution. The people of Panama appealed to the sacred right of insurrection, took possession of their ports, declared Panama a free republic asked the United States for recognition. "Then," said the Spectator, "the government at Washington saw its chance and seized it with a decision which has rather taken the world's breath away. President Roosevelt recognized the Republic of Panama and then looked around to see who objected There was no one except Colombia, and Colombia did not signify." The Spectator says that under the treaty with Panama the canal is to be the property of the Union, and to be protected by the Union, but except as regards tolls is to be for all the rest of the world an arm of the sea. That is a momentous treaty and of course as neither the United States nor Panama make international law, many questions could be raised as to its details, but "the probability is that it will be accepted by the world with out too much discussion."

That, in fact is what the world is doing. It is to be benefited by the Panama canal quite as much as the United States. In fact, it might be said that the rest of the world will benefit more than this country, for it will have equal passage through the canal on the same terms as the commerce of the United States without the burden of sustaining and protecting the canal. The canal is, in fact, a magnificent gift of the United States to the commerce of the world. Colombia might have had the opportunity of sharing with the United States the distinction of having made this splendid contribution to civilization, but adopted the dog-in-the manger policy and has lost an opportunity which will never come to it again.

Referring to the fact that the United States is one of the greatest powers in the world, and probably the richest, and that the Pacific states, a portion of its territory with a most hopeful future, are cut off from the other portions of the country by the barrier of enormous distances, the Spectator says that this condition was partly removed by the construction of the great Pacific railroads, but declares that railways are as compared with waterways "a costly, and for passengers a most wearing method of transit," while their comparative advantage in speed decreases every day. It predicts that within ten years we shall have great steamers on the ocean, doing their steady thirty miles an hour.

Whatever may be the truth as to the comparative advantages of rail and water transportation, it is certainly true that while the railways have perfected their physical condition and carried to the highest point of utility their system of operation, reducing cost and increasing speed, there has taken place within the past few years a remarkable revival in interest in water transportation. This has been the case not merely with the trans-Atlantic marine, where, of course, the shipping has no railroad competition, but in inland transportation where the waterways are brought into direct competition with the railways. The Panama canal will, of course, be a competitor of the great transcontinental lines reaching the Pacific, while the improved Erie canal will make that waterway more than ever the competitor of the trunk lines in the carrying of certain classes of freight to the seaboard.

Knew all About it.

One of the men who are always sure and never make mistakes recently stopped at a western hotel, says the Youth's Companion. On going to his room for the night he charged the landlord to call him in time for an early train. "Now, don't you forget. The five-thirty, that's the train I want."

"But the five-thirty—" began the landlord.

"Never you mind anything about the five-thirty. I know all about it. You call me in time to get it. That's what you're to do. See?"

"All right!" replied the landlord a little shortly.

At five o'clock next morning there was a tremendous thumping at the door of the man who wanted to rise for the "five-thirty." A voice from within ceiled "All right!" and the landlord retired to the office.

The traveler soon appeared dressed for the day's journey. As he paid his bill, the landlord inquired, briefly:

"Gettin' an early start, hain't ye?"

"No. Always take the five-thirty when I go through here."

"One of the directors of the road?"

"No."

"Superintendent of division, mebby?"

"No. What are you trying to get at?"

"Nothing. Only, the five-thirty was taken off the time table yesterday, and the first regular train doesn't pull out till nine-sixteen. Didn't know but you had some official connection with the road, and was going to pull out on a special five-thirty all by yourself. You wouldn't let me tell you last night but p'r'aps 'tain't too late now."

The man who "knew all about it" walked out of the office without a word and the landlord smiled as he said to himself: "In the language of Josh Billings, "It is better not tew kno so much then tew kno so meany things thet hain't so."—Boys World.

Strong Coolies.

The power of endurance of the Chinese cooly is marvelous. Many will travel over forty miles, carrying a heavy load on their backs and think nothing of it. A writer mentions the case of certain coolies who, after going twenty-seven hours without food and having carried a heavy burden in the meantime, still had strength enough left to offer to carry a man fifteen miles farther.

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The Armies of Meade and Lee

A Fortieth Anniversary War Story

December, 1863

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WHEN the year 1863 drew to its close the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia still confronted each other on the Rappahannock line not far from their camping grounds of the year before. In 1863 the little river Rapidan was the barrier between the men in blue and the men in gray; in December, 1862, the barrier had been the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. Under Meade the northern soldiers gazed eagerly if indeed dubiously toward the faroff goal of their efforts, Richmond, on the James; under Lee the southerners stood sullenly at bay.

After what was called the Mine run fiasco, which culminated the first week in December in the retirement of Meade's troops to winter quarters along the Rappahannock and Rapidan, all idea of a decisive battle to close the year was abandoned alike by chieftain and private soldier. Battles are felt in the air like the weather in the bones of sensitive people. Had either Meade or Lee been minded for a finish fight the waters of Mine run would have turned to blood Nov. 30 or Dec. 1, the first named day by Meade's initiative and the second by Lee's. When Lee saw that Meade had divided his army on the 30th for the purpose of a combined direct and flank attack, yet was too cautious to risk battle against the breastworks which had grown up across his pathway in a night, he debated for the moment falling upon the Federal flanking column with a Jackson-like swoop and getting his revenge for defeat at Gettysburg. But the time had come for Lee to play a waiting game and cling to the defensive.

Both of the antagonists in the mighty struggle over Richmond had learned something from the experiences at Fredericksburg. Lee defended the crossing of the Rappahannock at that point in December, 1862, with little effort, and the Army of the Potomac under Burnside failed, with frightful loss, to make the passage and seize the road to Richmond. But later that same army under Hooker crossed the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg and turned the flank of the formidable heights which had checked Burnside. Having learned the way across above the town and the advantages of that route, the Federals would never again be so blind as to run against the stone wall of Marye's heights. Lee therefore took the lesson given by Hooker's successful strategy, abandoned the upper Rappahannock without a struggle to the Federals and planted his lines on the Rapidan to block the road to Richmond.

The south bank of the Rapidan was an ideal resting camp for the defenders of Richmond as the game stood at the close of 1863. The region had escaped the ravages of war, good roads connected it with Richmond, southern and southwestern Virginia and the Shenandoah valley, that granary of the Confederacy, not yet wholly despoiled. With his hooks planted there, Lee was hard to get at and dislodge, as was shown by the Mine run fiasco. From there he could strike out to the north again should he see his opportunity and, best of all for the part he was playing, launch his whole command forth in a day and block the roads from the Rappahannock to Richmond.

Lee's soldiers were sadly in need of the resting spell they were to have on the Rapidan for the months that lay ahead of them. Over a year had passed since they were welcomed to the shores of "Maryland, My Maryland," with the greeting from the lips of an enthusiastic gray haired dame, "God bless your dirty, ragged, hungry souls!" The twelve months thereafter, comprising Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, had not improved things, and they were dirty, ragged and hungry still. The Virginians were furloughed to their homes to recuperate, thus relieving the commissary of so many hungry mouths and leaving more for the far down southerners. The Confederate cavalrymen owned their own mounts, and the Virginia troopers took their steeds home to fatten up for the spring rides. In this way men could do picket and outpost duty against the Federals and still be enjoying the comforts of home. Thus the "eyes of Lee," Stuart's Virginia squadrons, were never shut to the doings of the enemy.

Having the tragic end of the conflict to bear and playing, as they well knew in 1863, a losing game, it might be supposed that the men in gray were a gloomy lot, but such was far from the truth. They could laugh over a menu of corncob meal and molasses, for tobacco, that eternal and inexhaustible solace of the camp idler, grew on every bush, as it were, in the sacred soil of old Virginia. And the leaf was legal tender across the lines. A regular contraband traffic was kept up with the Yankee outposts, and tons of northern hard bread, coffee and sugar passed by the underground "system" to the huts of the tattered butternut battalions on the southern bank of the Rapidan.

There was one thing Lee could not do in the off hours between the campaigns of 1863 and 1864 which his enemy did zealously. That was recruit the depleted ranks. Already conscription in the south had robbed the cradle and the grave. But in the northern camps reorganization, recruiting and reenlisting by wholesale were the order of the day. Meade achieved no brilliant strokes of battle or strategy, but he hung to the trail of the retreating Army of Northern Virginia with a never let up persistency that led his soldiers and the whole country backing them up to believe that when the dogs of war got loose again it would be for the final run. The whole country north was a vast recruiting camp for the Army of the Potomac, and long service regiments were furloughed in a body to reenlist and fill up the gaps made by battle and disease with raw recruits.

It is idle to anticipate and say that the enthusiasm and determination of the Army of the Potomac in the winter of 1863-64 were inspired by a foreshadowing of the coming of Grant. Grant was not promoted to be general in chief until March, 1864. The writer was in the army from Yorktown to Appomattox and well remembers how under the stimulation of events of the field from day to day—victory and defeat, defeat and victory—the purpose grew in the hearts of the veteran soldiery until it became a passion to take Richmond and take it by running down or running over the Army of Northern Virginia.

After the army set out for Richmond in May, 1864, it was reviewed on the march by a spirited young southern girl mounted on a horse at the gate of a plantation home. Said she, "What do you expect to do?" Some one called out, "To take Richmond."

"Well," said the girl, glancing at the interminable lines which had been passing already two days, "I think you'll do it, but not until you wade to your knees in blood." No one retorted to the grewsome prophecy, but all who heard it felt like saying, "Bring on your blood." This was the spirit of the Army of the Potomac then and had been all along, not from bloodthirstiness, but from a fixed determination to have it over and go back to their farms and shops and counting rooms.

While Meade as a leader of the army didn't inspire enthusiasm in the troops, he held their respect and confidence. As sober and serious as "Pap" Thomas and "Uncle John" Sedgwick, he lacked their genial ways with the men; but he

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE IN THE FIELD.

had succeeded at Gettysburg, and that was everything. A certain headquarters clique was busily discussing how Meade came near being defeated at Gettysburg and how he won out by the genius of other leads. Of this the soldiers knew nothing. The army had scored a tremendous victory, and Meade was at the head of it.

Furthermore, Meade in personality was the exact opposite of two generals who had led the army to disaster and yet were especially popular with the troops, Burnside and Hooker. When it comes to a matter of life or death, of an endless war or progress toward victory, volunteers will not let their personal preference count in the matter of loyalty to a leader. At that stage of the game a leader might be a camp tyrant, yet if he won battles the men would swear by him.

Meade's handling of the army after Gettysburg lifted him in the eyes of the soldiers when at last they stood on the banks of the Rapidan, the Rappahannock behind them, Richmond in front and the slaughter pen at Fredericksburg avoided. Men are ready to fight and bleed with a fair prospect of winning, but they protest against hopeless slaughter, and the commander who aims to save them from that may count upon their devotion.

It is true that Lee took his stand on the Rapidan and drew Meade after him, but Lee's tactics were decided by the necessity of guarding the pass at Orange Court House, which Meade would have seized if given opportunity. Thus Lee on the Rapidan was the outpost guard of Richmond, and Meade camped at the gates of the citadel to watch and wait for the opening of the battle season of 1864.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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Oddities of Exporting.

To plant, cultivate, reap and harvest, her own crops we send to Russia nearly one-half our total exports of agricultural machinery. This year we have already shipped some 80,000 tons of those implements to the land of the czar. In former years all this passed through the ports of New York and Philadelphia, but a fractional increase in freight rates between the lakes and the east has diverted the trade to southern ports, while experiments are being made in direct shipment from Chicago by way of the lakes, the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic Ocean.

The cotton plant first came to America from Asia; now the greatest part of central Asia crop is grown from American cotton seed. American cultivators till the soil which is watered by an American irrigation system. Yankee gins clear the fibre, American compounds press the cotton into bales wrapped with American bands, and finally the cotton finds its way to Moscow over a railroad built with American capital, and is turned into cloth by second hand machinery from an American cotton factory, to complete abroad with American prints.

Another regular article of export to central Asia is the Ohio grapevine cutting. The vineyards of central Asia are offshoots from American vines, and the fruit is prized above all others in Russia proper for its delicacy and flavor. Twenty to thirty tons of American grapes to the acre is a common yield in Central Asia, and as the American vine is free from parasites, it is being introduced everywhere the world over, from South Africa to northern China and Japan. We will export tobacco plants to Russia, Asia, so that the Russian tobacco, grape, cotton and wheat crops are all American.

No Oriental fable is stranger than the accomplishments of the up-to-date Yankee drummer. In Bagdad, the home of Aladdin, he offers the new American lamps that burn either Russian or Ohio oil, for the old bronze fellow burners of the Bagdad house-wife, and as these time-worn oriental lamps find a ready sale in New York the enterprising drummer who introduced the American lamp to Bagdad was well repaid for his trouble. Now, however, American lamps are becoming a drug on the Bagdad market, and the supply of old lamps is rapidly giving out as our lamp trade with Turkey increases.

A Connecticut firm manufactures sacred scarabel for the Egyptian tourist trade. The little charms are carved and even chipped by machinery, colored in bulk to simulate age, and shipped in casks to the Moslem dealers in Cairo. The Arabian guides are the chief buyers, many of them being adepts at "salting" the sands at the base of the pyramids, or about the sacred temple where they artfully discover these scarabel before the very eyes of the Yankee tourist and sell him for an American dollar an article manufactured at a cost of less than a cent perhaps within a stone's throw of his own home. For enterprise it beats wooden nutmegs.—Collier's Weekly.

Artists' Mistakes.

Two years ago there was exhibited in London a beautiful picture of an 18th century interior, perfect in every detail but one, for on the wall of the interior was a small picture of a very up-to-date locomotive, and in the same year the writer saw among the academy pictures a presentment of a cavalier, evidently waiting impatiently for his lady to keep the tryst, consulting a watch which would have done credit to a 20th century watchmaker, while on another canvas a Peninsular veteran who was fighting his battles over again for the benefit of admiring rustics at the village inn, was wearing an unmistakable Victoria cross about 40 years before this badge of valor came into existence.

Even Turner made some hideous mistakes, as when he made a rainbow rub shoulders with the sun.

In his magnificent picture in the Royal exchange of Scared Londoners escaping in boats from horrors of the great fire of 1666 Stanhope Forbes has introduced vessels of a type which, it is said, the Thames has never known; and another artist of repute armed the children of Israel with guns, presumably for self protection, while they were occupied in gathering manna.

In a recent salon picture Louis XVI is equipped with a revolver modern enough to have served in the Boer war.—Stray Stories.

Household Gleanings.

All canned fruits should be kept in a cool place.

Drop a little lump of sugar among the turnips when cooking; it improves them wonderfully.

Salt should always be washed from butter before it is used for puff paste, as it retards its rising.

When scouring zinc, use a little kerosene or bath brick, pulverized, and lime. Wash in hot water and polish with common whiting.

A stone jar with a close cover, is one of the safest things to keep matches in. Place it on a high shelf out of the reach of the children.

Gum arabic and gum tragocanth, in equal parts, dissolved in hot water, make the best and most convenient mucilage you can keep in the house.

Scatter salt over soot when it falls upon a carpet. The soot will adhere to the salt when brushed up lightly, and have the carpet perfectly clean.

Fish "Walks" on Land.

Mr. H. C. Robinson, who has spent two years in scientific investigation in the Malay peninsula, recently exhibited to the zoological section of the British association a specimen of a fish known as the "mud hopper," which, by means of strong fins under its body, is able to move about on land for distances of at least twenty yards from its watery nests in the swamps.

"Have you ever done anything to make the world happier?" asked the solemn looking person with the unbarbered hair.

"Yes," answered the jolly man with the double chin. "I was once invited to sing in public and declined."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Meekly—I want to get a ton of coal.
Dealer—What size?
Meekley—Why, 2,240 pounds, if you don't mind.—Phila. Ledger.

Before marriage a man is willing to admit that he is unworthy of his wife, but after marriage he acts as though he had sacrificed himself.

No matter how much some men hate bill collectors they are invited to call again.

Suspends His Heart.

There is a man staying at a hotel in Oxford, England, who can stop the beating of his heart for thirty seconds, during which time his existence is suspended, and his spirit, it is said, wanders in space, reading the future.

His is no idle claim. While in Oxford three years ago he demonstrated his powers to Professor Max Muller and Professor Carpenter, and then, journeying to Cambridge, astounded F. W. Myers and other medical men, who, after using stethoscopes and similar appliances, expressed themselves as being completely satisfied. A few weeks ago, while in New York, from which city he arrived in England Saturday, he repeated the performance before a Dr. Ayers. On the last occasion he told of the death of a prominent American three days before the news reached New York.

It is only on the rarest occasions, though, that these marvels and others equally astounding are performed before perplexed scientists. "I am a teacher, not a wonder worker," he says. "These things are only child's play. My mission in life is a spiritual one."

His name is Agamya Guru Parmahansa, and he is chief of the Hindu Mahatmas, of which such wonders are told by those who have visited India. In this "Life," Professor Max Muller described him as a first rate Sanskritist, a man of remarkable intelligence, and "the only real saint who has come to English-speaking lands."

Years of fasting and mortification prepared him for his life-long mission, which consists of traveling throughout the length and breadth of India teaching the philosophy of altruism and self-abnegation and acting as spiritual father and philosopher to millions of the population.

His present visit to England, which is his second, is a temporary halt made on the return journey to his native land. He cares nothing for money or for the pleasures of material existence. "I am supported by my disciples," he says. "If I telegraphed to India they would send me thousands of rupees. I do not want that. What is money? It cannot bring happiness. It cannot help one at the last."

In India he is idolized, he says, by millions. "When I arrive at a place to teach," he said, "my followers bring me food, wash my feet, and then drink the water. I do not preach over here or lecture. People are paid to lecture here. I could not consent to change my knowledge for money. Besides, why should I go into the streets and utter truths to robbers and fools? Would they listen?

"Why should I preach to the commercial-minded people of England? Would they listen, either? I have met many men, but few wise ones. So I just travel around when I am abroad finding out the few wise men and ignoring the rest, who only want to be convinced by the strange things I can perform. They are only for children, not for those who seek the higher truths. I do not come here to work miracles."

His beardless face is bright with intelligence and kindness. When he is out of doors his close-cropped hair is hidden by a large turban. Beneath a flowing yellow Hindo robe one can trace the outlines of a large athletic frame, which is a fine testimonial to the vegetarian diet on which he exists. Even this he only partakes of once a day.

"I am 56 years old," he said. "For years and years, I studied law and medicine and all the philosophers of the east. Now I am a teacher of Vedantic philosophy, which means the attainment of the highest."

For two years he lived in a dark cave, with no one to tend him but a few faithful followers. Then he remained for five years in the heart of a Himalayan jungle.

"I come from the poorest country in the world," he says in his English. "I am told of the prosperity of other countries, so I come to see what they know of the truth. I have just left America. What did I see there? The people are straining to get rich, eager after money, caring for nothing else. There are thieves in every street. The newspapers are full of nothing but murders and crimes. They care only for themselves. I have travelled far and can judge. Now I go back to my own country. The way of austerity is the way of knowledge."

A Great Surgeon's Motto.

Dr. Lorenz, the eminent European surgeon, who has just made his second visit to America, and whose wonderful operations have attracted much attention, emphatically declares the danger of alcoholic drinks. A banquet was given in his honor in New York city, and wine was served. The eminent guest declined it and politely asked the waiter to bring him a cup of tea. This caused him to be asked if he was a total abstainer from the use of wines and other liquors. His answer was as follows: "I cannot say that I am a temperance agitator, but I am a surgeon. My success depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm and my nerves steady. No one can take acoholic liquors without blunting these physical powers which I must always keep on edge. As a surgeon I must not drink."—The Alliance News.

"They're saying you're just like all the other members of the house," remarked the newly elected legislator's close friend. "They say you have your price."

"That's a lie," declared the new member.

"I thought so."

"Yes, I haven't got it yet, but I have hopes."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Husband—I really think you might have had that ball dress made a little higher in the neck—to say nothing of the back.

Wife—I'll have it changed if you wish, but this stuff cost ten dollars a yard.

Husband—Um—well, never mind.—N. Y. Weekly.

Neighbor—Now that you have succeeded in givin' y'r sons and daughters a college education, what are yeh goin' to do next?

Mr. Wayback—Wall, I dunno, but I've been thinkin' I'd better move out of town so I won't disgrace 'em.—N. Y. Weekly.

"That's all right: that's all right," said the lawyer pleasantly, as the collector presented him with a bill for some horsefeed. "Young man, you come in next Wednesday evening, and I'll tell you when to come again."—Cleveland Leader.

"Binks' children don't seem to treat him with the deference due a parent."

"No. You see, Binks insisted on running for office and his family has been reading the speeches of the opposition."—Washington Star.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, December 12, 1903.

Florida Republicans are for Roosevelt, but the Florida electoral vote will be cast for the Democratic nominee whoever he is.

Senators Allison and Hale are enthusiastic in support of President Roosevelt. Secretary Reynolds, of Massachusetts Republican committee, says his State is strongly pro-Roosevelt.

After a confinement of 26 weeks in the Providence county jail for non-payment of his poll tax, John A. Barden of Pawtucket was released Wednesday afternoon by taking the poor debtor's oath.

Senator Lodge, Governor Bates, and former Governor Crane of Massachusetts will meet President Roosevelt next week, and Mr. Crane will probably head the campaign committee in his State.

Money circulating in the United States has increased $56,000,000 in eleven months and every dollar is as good as gold. The prosperity items of the year drawing to a close make a long list.

President Truesdale of Lackawanna says that European railroads, both in service and management, are behind American lines. He attributes this condition largely to the lack of competition and in some cases to government ownership.

The Republican National Convention will meet in June and Chicago will be the place of the meeting. The Republican National Committee is now in session in Washington and today the chairman, Senator Hanna, will dine the committee.

The States that will elect the next President ought to have the chief say in nominating him. The solid South will not cast a single Republican electoral vote, but these States will have considerably more than one third of the delegates to the convention.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. will on Monday next put on two more five hour trains between New York and Boston. The trains will leave both terminals at 5 p. m., and will be due to arrive at 10 p. m. This will make three five-hour trains each way daily. These trains will be composed entirely of parlor cars.

The Wall street attempt to defeat the nomination of President Roosevelt by the Republican National Convention, seems to be having the effect of making his nomination more certain, if possible, every day. Nothing short of a revolution can prevent the nomination, and the certainty of his election in November next is equally as pronounced.

Providence banqueted President Mellen of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Wednesday night, and it was apparently a regular love feast. The new president promised the city of Providence everything they wanted if they only would be good. Now Newport has always been real good, so Mr. President please don't forget we want a new depot.

Lawyer Sullivan of Cranston is sorrowing for the dear people of Block Island. When he speaks of the town debt he weeps and when he mentions the name of Champlin he froths at the mouth like an enraged canine. It is truly said, but we are of the opinion that Lawyer Sullivan's sympathy is wasted, as the Islanders are abundantly able to take care of themselves.

The Socialist party, of which Gov. Garvin of this State is a prominent exponent, got turned down on Tuesday in the two Massachusetts cities that have heretofore been strongly permeated with that heresy. Haverhill and Brockton have for a number of years had Socialist mayors. This year they were both defeated by Republicans by large majorities. Fifteen out of nineteen cities in that State holding elections this week elected Republican Mayors. The cities of Beverly, Brockton, Everett, Malden, Melrose, Newton, Salem, Somerville, and Woburn voted no license. In Salem the majority against license was only 18 out of a vote of over five thousand. Worcester voted for license by a majority of 89 out of a vote of over eighteen thousand. In Holyoke only 129 persons voted against license out of a vote of nearly four thousand. In many of the cities the vote was very close.

The announcement is made that David B. Hill has laid aside his presidential aspirations for all time to come and will support Judge Parker for President. If that is true, there seems to be no doubt that Judge Parker will have the undivided support of his State in the next convention, and if the South allows New York to name the candidate Parker will be nominated. William R. Hearst now seems to be the only man who can give Judge Parker trouble. "There is unquestionably much Hearst sentiment in the South and West," says a Southern Democratic paper, "and as we have indicated in previous expressions, Hearst would be a formidable candidate if his interests were properly handled." However, if the South allows Tammany to name the candidate, Parker is as good as nominated. Will the South do it? Whatever the South says in a Democratic convention goes, for outside of the solid South where will the Democrats look for votes?

Too Complicated.

To prove that the peanut system of voting is too cumbersome for the ordinary mind to grasp, all that is needed is to cite the returns at the late State election. According to the report of the State returning board there were 2,189 blank ballots cast for governor this year and 1,700 defective ballots, making 3,889 persons who were disfranchised as far as the governor's vote is concerned. As Governor Garvin was elected by only about twelve hundred plurality these defective and blank ballots might have changed the result. For lieutenant governor, the record is worse still. Here there were 3,868 blank ballots and 1,271 so defective that they could not be counted, making 4,939 voters disfranchized. For secretary of state there were 3,910 blanks and 1,193 defective; for attorney general there were 4,411 blank and 826 defective; for general treasurer the blanks numbered 4,354 and the defective ballots numbered 753. Such a record as this tells its own story. The Australian ballot system is altogether too complicated for the ordinary man to fathom. In Newport there were 179 blank ballots cast for governor, 225 for lieutenant governor, 292 for secretary of state, 333 for attorney general, and 318 for general treasurer. The defective ballots numbered 165 for governor, 110 for lieutenant governor, 76 for secretary of state, 59 for attorney general, and 53 for general treasurer. There were less blank votes were cast for governor than for any officer on the State ticket, and the largest number of defective ballots. It is hard to tell how it was that there were so many defective ballots, but the smaller number of blank ballots can be accounted for from the fact that the voter started in with more care and it was much easier to mark the head of the ticket than the names lower down. A careful survey of all the ballots shows that more mistakes were made by the Republicans than by the Democratic voters. This does not speak well for the party that has always been supposed to include in its ranks the greatest amount of intelligence. This theory is probably as good as any other: namely, that the Democratic voters as a class are more willing to have the supervisors show them how to mark their ballots than are the Republicans.

The President's Message.

President Roosevelt's message, sent to Congress on Monday, is an able document, dealing fearlessly with a number of important issues that have arisen since the adjournment of the last regular session. The Department of Commerce and Labor comes in for its share of attention, and more especially the bureau of corporations under this department. The President shows that it is not the intention of the administration to interfere with any legitimate business legitimately conducted, nor with any union of labor which conducts its affairs in accordance with the law, but that the full strength of the law will be invoked to restrain those combinations of either capital or labor which abuse their privileges.

Financial matters, the need of a merchant marine, and the subject of immigration are touched upon at considerable length. Much space is given to the frauds that have been unearthed in various branches of the government, including the public land frauds, postal frauds and bribery in public office. The President urges that a special fund, that was appropriated at the last session for the prosecution of cases of public land frauds, be made available for the use of the attorney general in the prosecution of cases in any of the departments mentioned above. He also urges that bribery be made an extraditable offense.

The President is much pleased at the outcome of the Alaskan Boundary case, and also with the development of international arbitration in general. Our foreign relations is the subject of considerable comment, and internal affairs are touched upon at considerable length.

The army and navy both come in for commendation. For the former department he recommends some method of rewarding an officer for distinguished service without necessarily making him a brigadier general, and for the latter he recommends the creation of a general staff similar to that of the army. He also urges the continuance of the work of building up the vessels of the navy.

Colombian and affairs on the isthmus in general come in for a considerable space in the message. The President makes it clear that the United States does not intend to respond to the request of Colombia to make Panama be good and return home. The construction of a canal across the isthmus he holds to be the plain duty of the United States, and one that cannot be longer delayed by the tactics of a country which had no real claim to jurisdiction over the people of the isthmus. The new treaty recently approved by the new government of Panama is described, showing that the stipulations of the Hay-Herran treaty have been closely followed. The compensation to Panama will be ten millions, payable when ratifications are exchanged, and beginning nine years from that date an annual payment of $250,000 during the life of the convention.

The submarine torpedo boat Shark was engaged in an attempt to run past the forts by daylight on Wednesday afternoon. The little craft was submerged and made the run in safety.

Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., meets in regular conclave on Wednesday evening next.

Emigrants.

The number of recent immigrants to the United States who are transforming themselves into emigrants will surprise the country. One steamer has just left New York with 1500 steerage passengers for Liverpool, which is the largest number carried by any vessel from any port of the United States. It is said that the number of recent arrivals who have left New York for their old homes in Europe in the past week is about 9000. Nothing like this begins was ever seen in the past, although some emigrants leave New York every day in the year for the old world.

In the past fiscal year the number of immigrants to the United States was 857,000. This was not only a larger number than came here in 1902, but was larger than that of 1882, which held the record until the year just closed. Many of these were objectionable persons, whom the country would be better off without, but the great bulk of them were calculated to strengthen the country. One serious drawback, however, attending the recent migration, is that a large majority of the arrivals concentrate in four states—New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois—and most of those flock to the big cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago—where labor market is already flooded.

This is one weakness of the recent immigration movement. It is also doubtless one cause of the present exodus. Finding no work, the immigrants suppose the whole country is overstocked with laborers, and they return to Europe. While some of those who are leaving us can be spared without loss, most of the rest of them could find an acceptable and advantageous field in the rural districts. The inflow in the year will be much greater than it was in the twelve months which ended on June 30, 1903. From present indications, the 1,000,000 mark will be reached in the immigration total of the current fiscal year, which represents a larger displacement of population than ever before occurred in that time since the world began.

A Monster.

The new steamer Baltic, of the White Star Line, launched Saturday, November 21st, from Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yard, at Belfast, is the largest and, in many respects, the finest vessel afloat; her great size making it possible to add improvements even beyond the other vessels of this type, in which the shipbuilder's art has already obtained such a high standard of excellence. The dimensions of the Baltic are as follows: Length, 725 feet 9 inches; breadth, 75 feet; depth, 49 feet. Her gross tonnage will be nearly 23,000; her capacity for cargo about 28,000 tons, and the displacement at her load draft about 40,000 tons.

There will be accommodation for nearly 3,000 passengers, besides quarters for a crew of about 350, and as is customary in the White Star Steamers, no pains will be spared in providing for the convenience and comfort of all classes of passengers, and for their safety.

During the last fourteen years the balance of trade in favor of the farm products of the United States was $4,806,000,000. In other products during the same period the balance of trade against this country was $805,000,000. These figures are from the secretary of agriculture, who adds that "it is the farmers who have paid the foreign bondholders." The net balance of trade in our favor, amounting to $3,641,000,000, is a great monument to the intelligent skill and enterprise of American tillers of the soil.

The commissioners appointed to award the damages for the land on Jamestown taken by the government for fortification purposes has submitted their report to the United States district court. The Charles Loring Wharton place, comprising eight acres and cottage south of Fort Dumplings, is valued at $127,000; the Susan B. Shoemaker place, comprising about three acres and cottage, $40,000; and the Charles Wharton Stork place, about 4½ acres, land only, $30,600.

Senator Scott of West Virginia says: "Senator Hanna is not a candidate for President. These stories are circulated for the purpose of creating bad feeling between the President and Senator Hanna."

There are now said to be 4000 preferred stockholders of the Massachusetts electrics and an equal number of holders of the common stock. There are over 200 that own only one share each.

Weather Bulletin.

(Copyrighted, 1903, by W. T. Foster.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent December 16 to 20, warm wave December 15 to 19, cool wave Dec. 18 to 22.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 20, cross west of Rockies by close of December 21, great central valleys 22 to 24, eastern states 25. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27.

The above disturbance will be of no importance till its warm wave has passed. Then will come a cold wave of very considerable force. The warm wave will not go very much above normal but the cold wave will go far downward in degrees of temperature. The central path of this cold wave will probably include Manitoba, north part of Lake Michigan, Cincinnati and then eastward. Temperature of the week ending 21 will average below and rainfall about normal.

Washington Matters.

Panama Canal Treaty will be Ratified by the U. S. Senate—Senator Foraker Favors a Reduction of Tariff with Philippines—Leonard Wood will be Confirmed as Major General—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON D. C., Dec. 7, 1903.

The Panama canal treaty, ratified unanimously and without amendment by the Junta and the ministry, has been officially delivered to United States Consul General Gudger. He will forward it to Washington, probably in an American warship, and President Roosevelt will lose no time in sending it to the Senate. It is expected here in about ten days, so the Senate will be able to consider it immediately after a vote is taken on the Cuban bill. Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, expects opposition to the treaty, but he feels certain that it will be ratified by the required two-thirds majority. Its provisions are so advantageous to the United States and the sentiment throughout the country is so strong for a canal, that few of the Democratic Senators will care to delay its ratification.

General Reyes, the Colombian commissioner, and Dr. Herran, the charge d'affaire, took luncheon with Secretary Hay, and discussed affairs in Colombia and on the Isthmus. General Reyes outlined in general the position of his government, but as he is waiting for explicit instructions, he can not submit any definite proposals. It is thought that he will be permitted to recognize the definite separation of Colombia and Panama and negotiate for some kind of compensation for Colombia. This is of course the only way in which he can accomplish anything by his mission. Panama is now an independent state and the day that the present treaty is ratified by the Senate, this government guarantees this independence, even against Colombia.

Senator Foraker, who is chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico and one of the firmest supporters of President Roosevelt, declares that he does not intend to abandon the Lodge bill reducing the tariff on imports from the Philippines. This bill is favored by many Republicans who do not wish to start a tariff discussion before the presidential election. Senator Foraker says, "Why should the Republican party be afraid to discuss the tariff at any time? If there is any policy of legislation with which the Republican party is identified, and identified, too, to the satisfaction of the American people, if election returns can be taken as an indication, it is the tariff.

"Let them talk tariff if they want to. What have we to be concerned about? We admit that some schedules in the Dingley tariff act, framed in 1897, may not be altogether satisfactory for the conditions of 1904; but we shall use our own discretion as to the time and method of changing them, and take the responsibility before the country for preventing the unsettling of industrial and trade conditions.

"I believe there ought to be free trade with the Philippines as there is with Porto Rico. I believe the Senate will at least pass a bill reducing the rate of tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering this country." He adds his belief that such a bill will be passed this winter.

Although Senator Foraker's proposition has not yet been much discussed, it is regarded as the statement of one high in party councils, and makes it probable that the Philippine tariff will be the subject of much debate during the winter.

Southern representation in the Republican national convention will be decreased if the plan submitted by Gen. Charles R. Brayton is adopted by the party. General Brayton is a member of the Republican national committee from Rhode Island and party leader in the state. He has sent a letter to each member of the committee outlining his plan, accompanied by a resolution which he will present to that body at its meeting here December 11.

The resolution provides that each State and Territory and the District of Columbia be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one for each 10,000 voters casting their ballots for the Republican elector in the preceding Presidential election.

"The resolution" says Gen. Brayton, "will so provide that the representation of each state in a national convention will become a matter of healthy rivalry, and every section of the country will share in controlling the affairs of the party in ratable proportion to the whole party strength with perfect and complete fairness."

The confirmation of Leonard Wood as major general is regarded as assured by trustworthy authorities in the Senate, notwithstanding the numerous sensational but erroneous stories to the contrary which have been furnished to the press by interested persons, enemies of Wood, and of the administration. Prominent members of the Senate, both Republican and Democratic, have come to a realization of the fact that the time for the Senate to have objected to Wood's promotion over senior officers was when that promotion was given—in other words, when President McKinley made Wood a brigadier general. In the present instance, President Roosevelt found Wood at the head of the list of brigadier generals and merely gave him the promotion to which his position entitled him, and making him a major general when a vacancy in that rank occurred. An important feature which has come out in the investigation is that Wood requested of the war department that a court of inquiry be appointed to examine into the conduct and that Secretary Root, after examining into all the circumstances, decided that the charges were not of sufficient weight or sufficiently sustained to warrant such an inquiry. A careful canvass of the committee on military affairs shows that there are not likely to be more than two votes against a favorable report on Wood's promotion. One of these comes Senator Scott of West Virginia, whose objections have long antedated the present hearing; and the other from Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, who will probably vote "Nay" for partisan reasons. The Senate may be relied upon to act in accordance with the report of its committee, which includes some of the most trusted members of the upper chamber.

Progress in the reform of second class mail abuses is discussed in the annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden. He says that in July, 1901, the abuse in the privileges of second class mail matter was recognized as a scandal to the postal service and it was determined to institute a reform as thorough as possible, yet free from interference with legitimate newspapers and periodicals in the rights accorded them by the law. The progress in this work has been constant, although pending law suits have hampered it somewhat and much still remains to be done.

Sports in Lakewood.

The world's play is quite as important as its work. You don't believe it? Then you should study your world history more carefully, to find proof in plenty that there never was a time when relaxation, change and diversions of some form, were not regarded as essentials by the best and greatest workers ever known.

And more and more in these driving modern days the play-hours of men of affairs have prominent place on their daily schedules. The intense and pitless thought which maps out the almost infinite detail of tremendous operations, of which the world learns at the breakfast table, must be broken and cast aside for a little time each day, or intellect will fail.

Lakewood without its varied opportunities for the sport and amusement of busy men can hardly be imagined; certainly, would lose interest. They come here, singly and in parties, by hundreds, for a day or a week or a month; establish their headquarters, and are thereafter found on the golf links, polo course, or in the woods. They bring their favorite saddle horses and drivers; order their cycles sent down, or spend hours with their guns at the traps, or in boats on the lake. In one way or another, they live out of doors; exercise in the open, recover appetite and sleep sound o' nights. Naturally they return to business new men.

Still safer is the habit of growing numbers who are in business, to locate homes here, going into town each day and returning in season for an hour or two of sport before dinner. The great tournaments which at regular intervals have been held for years are field days for golfers and polo experts all over the country, and Lakewood is recognized as the popular winter play-ground of the great eastern cities.

To know more about Lakewood, send to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, 1441 Liberty Street, New York City, for booklet on Lakewood. It's free for the asking.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER 1903. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
12 Sat	7 14	4 33	0 36	1 10	2 06
13 Sun	7 15	4 33	1 41	2 40	3 08
14 Mon	7 16	4 33	2 45	3 25	4 05
15 Tues	7 16	4 33	3 48	4 29	4 57
16 Wed	7 17	4 33	4 50	5 30	5 48
17 Thurs	7 18	4 33	5 46	6 07	6 31
18 Fri	7 18	4 33	sets	6 34	7 20

Full Moon 4th day, 1h. 31m., evening.
Last Quarter 11th day, 5h. 23m., morning.
New Moon, 18th day, 1h. 24m., evening.
First Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 22m., evening.

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This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

For Rent.

Two tenements at	$18 00
Two tenements at	22 00
One tenement at	10 00
Three tenements at	10 00
Two tenements at	9 00
One cottage at	14 00
One cottage at	10 00
One tenement at	12 00
Cottage at	25 00
Large house at	40 00
One tenement at	12 00
One tenement at	13 00

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Deaths.

In this city, 8th inst., Frank, son of Philip and Alice Fitzgerald, aged 4 years.

In this city, 10th inst., Mindrodo L. Ingraham, aged 69 years, brother-in-law of Edward, Benjamin, Frederick and Miss Amelia Turner and Mrs. Benjamin Nichols.

In this city, 8th inst., William Edward.

In this city, 7th inst., Joseph C. Case, in his 65th year.

In this city, Dec. 7, 1903, Francis Baring Peckham, in the 67th year of his age.

In this city, 6th inst., at his residence, Stockholm street, Michael J. Berrigan, aged 40 years.

In this city, at her residence, 133 Thames street, Agnes, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spillane, aged 7 years.

In this city, 4th inst., Hilda A., wife of Nils A. Knutson, aged 43 years.

In Tiverton, 9th inst., Benjamin T. Hart, in his 74th year.

In Philadelphia, Monday morning, December 7, Eliza F. R. wife of Seth B. Stitt.

In Larchmont Manor, N. Y., 7th inst., Sarah A., widow of John B. Gould.

In Providence, 7th inst., Edward S. Rhodes, aged 75; 7th inst., Dr. Alexander C. Buchanan, aged 70; 7th inst., Mary D., widow of John Q. Adams, aged 75 years.

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SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Rear Admiral Gherardi.

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Stratford, Conn., on Thursday. He was well known in this city where he had spent considerable time in the naval service.

Bancroft Gherardi was born in Jackson, La., Nov. 10, 1832. He entered the Navy as midshipman appointed from Massachusetts June 29, 1846, and was attached to the frigate Ohio, of the Pacific squadron, serving with her until 1850. He was then transferred to the steam sloop Saranac, of the home squadron, and served with her for a year; in 1852 he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. On June 8 of that same year he was appointed passed midshipman. He served through the Civil War.

In 1884 he was absent in Europe on leave; in November of that year he was promoted to Commodore. He was a member of the Examining Board in 1884-85, and the Governor of the Naval Asylum in 1885-86. His commission as Rear Admiral is dated Aug. 21, 1887; from then until 1889 he commanded the New York Navy Yard. From 1889 to 1890 he commanded the North Atlantic Station, and had been in command of the New York Navy Yard again since June 1, 1893, when he was placed on the retired list, in November, 1894.

Money for Rhode Island.

Among the estimates for appropriations for the year from June, 1904, to June, 1905, as submitted to the House of Representatives this week, are the following for Rhode Island:

For maintenance of the Naval Training Station on Coasters' Harbor Island, an appropriation of $50,000 is asked.

Maintenance of the Naval War College on Coasters' Harbor Island, $11,200.

Maintenance of the Torpedo Station at Newport, $65,000.

Completing breakwater at Naval Training Station, $10,000.

Clearing site for officers' quarters at station, $4,000.

Altering and fitting up building for officers, War College, $6,500.

Furniture for extension of Naval War College, $1,625.

Addition to chemical laboratory, Torpedo Station, $1,000.

Addition to seamen's quarters, $1,600.

Coal shed and shed for fire apparatus, $1,500.

Fireproof storehouse for torpedo boats supplies, $30,000.

Purchase and installation of machine tools at Torpedo Station, $5,000.

Salaries of chemist, clerks and draftsman for Torpedo and Naval Training Stations, $7,600.

Continuation of work on public building at Providence, $100,000; for year ending June, 1904, $125,000 has been appropriated.

Construction of fog signal at Plum Beach light station, $1,343.

Construction of light vessel with fog signal at Ohio ledge, Narragansett, $45,000.

Lighthouse tender for Third district to replace the Cactus, built in 1863, $125,000.

Continuing improvement of Providence river, $125,000.

Continuing improvement and for maintenance of Pawcatuck river, $9,000.

Continuing improvement on harbor of refuge, Point Judith, $300,000.

An appropriation of $72,236 is asked for repairs of marine barracks, among them being that at Narragansett.

Miss Nellie M. A. Jeter will give a farewell concert on Tuesday evening, December 15, at the Shiloh Baptist Church, corner of School and Mary streets. The concert will be a delightful musicale treat to all who attend and will maintain the same high standard as those given by the Jeter family in time past. The price of admission will be only twenty-five cents and the concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

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PANAMA COURSE

President Reviews the Question In His Message

GENEROUS TO COLOMBIA

Southern Republic Discovered Her Error When Too Late—Summary of Other Matters For Congress to Consider

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt devotes nearly a fourth of his message, transmitted to congress, to a compact justification of his action on the Panama canal matter. He shows that the United States has always considered its guaranty of the neutrality of the isthmus to apply only against possible attacks upon it by foreign powers. Giving a partial list of revolutionary outbreaks on the isthmus—numbering 53 in the 57 years since the treaty of 1846—the president shows that only by virtue of our strict adherence to our treaty obligations has it been possible for Colombian sovereignty over the isthmus to exist. He says that the Hay-Herran treaty was entered into at the urgent desire of Colombia, and its terms made almost dangerously generous out of consideration for the sensibilities of that government. When laid before the Colombian senate, this treaty was unanimously rejected, and the hopelessness of ever obtaining a reasonable treaty was made evident. In this Colombia refused the first chance she had ever had to repay us for a half century of service, while at the same time throwing aside an inestimable gain for herself. The president adds that an offer from Colombia since the revolution of Nov. 3 shows that that government had and refused to use its power to ratify the treaty. Passing to the Panama revolution, the president justifies the recognition of the new republic, and submits the new treaty. He says that the question is now one of canal or no canal, and points out that the new treaty is vastly more favorable to this country than that ratified by the senate last year.

In comment on other features of the nation's affairs, the president asks a liberal appropriation for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and for the general prosecution of offenders against the government, particularly in the postal and land frauds. He speaks strongly of the need of keeping both labor and capital combinations within the bounds marked by the public interest, and states his belief in the right of the worker to dispose of his labor in any lawful method he may choose. The president comments on the preliminary work of the bureau of corporations, in the department of commerce and labor, and points out that it plans only to secure the just enforcement of the laws, leaving the honest corporation nothing to fear from its operations. Looking toward the reviving of our merchant marine, he recommends a commission which shall consider the whole problem and suggest remedies. He speaks emphatically of the frauds in the allotment of the public lands, and advises a readjustment of the laws. The need of a sharp war on naturalization frauds is strongly presented. The Alaska award is made subject of congratulation. Reviewing the Venezuelan question, the president declares its reference to The Hague a matter of great value to the world's peace. At present he thinks an attempt to reconstruct our monetary system unwise. The work of the international monetary commission should be continued, he believes, and he advises a further appropriation for the continuance of its labors. Speaking strongly of the baseness of bribery, the president says that steps have been taken to put this crime in the list of extraditable offenses. The new commercial treaty with China is declared to put our eastern business relations on a better footing than they have ever before had.

The only direct reference to the post-office department is contained in a statement of the value of rural free delivery in making country life more attractive and the farmer more alert and in touch with the times. Aid is asked for the Louisiana and Lewis and Clark expositions. The resources of Alaska are extolled, and the president makes many recommendations for the improvement of the territory. Hawaii is declared to need lighthouses. Of the Philippines, the president notes steady progress, and advises the revision of present tariff relations. Attention is called to the widespread illiteracy in the Indian territory, due to lack of schools; in the elimination of partisan interests, the appointment of ex-army officers and bonded superintendents as Indian agents has worked well. The president praises the work of the pension bureau in disposing of old claims. The extension of the civil service rules and appointments made under them is noted as a matter for congratulation. The president recommends to congress the conclusions of the District of Columbia board of charities. He reviews the successful inauguration of the general staff system for the navy department. He congratulates congress on the progress in this department, and especially urges the early construction of a naval station in the Philippines.

Sails Under Sealed Orders

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—The gunboat Petrel has left this port under sealed orders. It is presumed she has gone to China, though there is a rumor that her destination is Panama.

Victory For Boston Cabbies

Boston, Dec. 11.—The strike of cab drivers was declared off last night and the men have returned to work. The company made the concessions asked by the drivers. The men get a 12-hour day, at a wage rate of $2 a day. The men are also given one hour for meals, thus making an actual working day of 11 hours.

REYES SEES LIGHT

Realizes the Hopelessness of His Mission

COLOMBIA IS MISTAKEN

Evidently Has Failed to Grasp the Situation Regarding United States Sentiment Toward Panama and the Canal Treaty

Washington, Dec. 11.—A peculiar situation is developing in the Panama matter. When General Reyes came to this country it was with the expectation of making the wrongs of Colombia a live partisan issue in our domestic politics. In this purpose he has been as badly disappointed as Agoncillo was when he came to the United States on a similar errand on behalf of the Filipino insurgents. Agoncillo discovered after a little that the Philippines were so far off that busy Americans could not take the time from subjects close at hand to study the question of the rights and wrongs of the islanders.

General Reyes finds that the bulk of the American people wish for an isthmian canal, and wish for it so strongly that they are not disposed to scrutinize with great care the methods employed as long as the big men at the head of the government assure them that these are all right. He had therefore planned to go back to Bogota and advise his government that anything like armed resistance to the operations of the United States would be folly; that it would be time thrown away even to try to hale our government into The Hague tribunal of arbitration as defendant in an action for damages, however excellent that policy might have been if the secession had not occurred; but the Roosevelt administration had undertaken to dig the canal regardless of Colombia's objections. His idea was, and probably still is, that Colombia's best course under the circumstances is to issue a plain-spoken but dignified protest addressed to the civilized world, and then retire from a hopeless controversy.

This will explain his astonishment at the appearance of Colombian troops near the Panama boundary. When reports of such a movement first reached Washington he would not credit it at all. Now he evidently finds it hard to believe, but the proofs are too strong to be waved away. At Bogota they have obviously misapprehended the results of his visits here. They have been unable to understand that the Republicans in Congress, coming almost wholly from the north, are standing by the administration because that is Republican, while the Democrats, coming chiefly from the south, are not opposing it because the Mississippi river and gulf states consider a canal the subject of first importance, so largely will their commerce be affected by it. Politics and the pocket—as General Reyes has discovered, but his superiors have not—are the two great factors in holding the country together at this critical stage in the execution of its "world program."

The next step in the proceedings will be yet more interesting, if Colombia continues of her present mind. General Reyes has probably been informed here of just what will happen if the Colombian soldiers ever get as far as the edge of the canal zone. They may stand there as well-behaved spectators as long as they like; but they will be warned that they must "keep off the grass" and if they do not obey they will be quietly arrested by armed men wearing the United States uniform, put upon comfortable transports and sent home by sea. They will not be allowed to do any fighting with the Panama army, and the United States forces will not fight with them. It is not the purpose of this government to have war of its own or to permit any between other governments on Panama soil.

It is plain to students of the situation here that General Reyes grasps the actual conditions, and that the plan he wishes his government to follow is designed to save it from the further humiliation it would endure if it demanded, but was smilingly refused, a chance to submit its cause to the arbitrament of war. His "plenipotentiay" authority, if the latest news from the isthmus is true, must stop short with the power to advise.

Boy Robbed Church Safe

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Dec. 11.—Ira T. Brown, aged 18, confessed to the police that he broke into the North Congregational church in daylight, blew up a safe and secured $20 belonging to the Mite society of the Sunday school. The robbery was first attributed to professionals.

Tedious Voyage Nearly Ended

Boston, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Dutch Island Harbor, R. I., states that the schooner Alice J. Crabtree, from Adda, W. C. A., for Boston with a cargo of palm oil, has arrived in distress. The Crabtree was considerably overdue, having taken 80 days to make the trip across the Atlantic.

Tapped Dynamite Too Hard

Southboro, Mass., Dec. 11.—John Bagley, aged 18, is in the hospital as the result of having tapped a quantity of dynamite with an iron bar. His chest was torn open, one eye destroyed and two fingers cut off. His condition is critical.

Mrs. [illegible] Kent was struck by a train [illegible], Mass., and died from her injuries.

A [illegible] association for social purposes [illegible] at Worcester, Mass., by [illegible] students of the [illegible] who live in Worcester or vicinity.

Seth [illegible] was struck by a train and instantly killed at Castleton, Vt. [illegible] deafness and did not hear the whistle of the locomotive.

FIRE IN PALACE

Queen Alexandra and Her Secretary Had Narrow Escapes

London, Dec. 11.—A fire occurred at Sandringham and Queen Alexandra and her secretary, Miss Knollys, had narrow escapes. The queen was awakened by Miss Knollys, who raised an alarm. Considerable damage was done before the fire was extinguished. The outbreak caused a great deal of excitement at Sandringham, where a number of guests are staying at present.

The reticence customary at Sandringham was observed in connection with the fire. It appears, however, that Queen Alexandra had a narrower escape than the first accounts of the fire indicated. Miss Knollys was awakened by the smoke in her bedroom, which is immediately below the chamber occupied by the queen. Miss Knollys rushed upstairs to the queen's apartment and aroused her majesty. Both the queen and her secretary, who were clad only in dressing gowns, escaped from the burning room not a moment too soon, as the floor of the queen's apartment collapsed almost immediately, carrying with it the queen's bed. Only a few hundred pounds' damage was done by the fire, which was confined to the two bedrooms.

It is stated that the trouble originated in an imperfectly insulated electric light wire, which set fire to a beam between the ceiling of Miss Knollys' bedroom and the floor of the queen's apartment.

Vermont Still Has Wild Animals

Burlington, Vt., Dec. 10.—During the fiscal year closing this week the state will have paid in bounties for the killing of wild animals $7759. From Dec. 11, 1902, to April 1, 1903, the state paid for the slaughter of hedgehogs alone $2167. A law passed by the last legislature placed the bounty of 30 cents each on a hedgehog. Animals killed and upon which bounties were paid were: Hedgehogs, 7224; foxes, 507; rattlesnakes, 117; bears, 65; lynx, 74.

Engineer and Flagman Blamed

Boston, Dec. 8.—At the conclusion of a hearing conducted by officials of the Boston and Albany railroad to determine the responsibility for the railroad wreck at Worcester, causing the death of three persons, it was stated that Engineer Webster was held to be negligent for running by signals set against him, and Flagman McNamara for not properly protecting his train. It was not announced what action would be taken.

Seeking Pardon For Cole

Boston, Dec. 9.—A movement has been started to secure the pardon of Charles H. Cole, formerly president of the Globe National bank of Boston, now in jail for misappropriating the bank's funds. A petition addressed to President Roosevelt states that the signers believe Cole has undergone sufficient punishment. Cole was sentenced on May 14, 1900, to serve eight years in Greenfield jail.

The Anti-Smoot Campaign

New York, Dec. 8.—The officers of the National Union of Women's Organizations, which was formed for the purpose of protesting against allowing Reed Smoot to retain his seat in the United States senate, have voted to retain a lawyer for the case. Speakers are to be sent out to different sections of the country, and mass meetings will be held in large cities.

Not Seeking Hanna Delegates

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator Scott says that the story to the effect that he is trying to secure a delegation from West Virginia for Hanna for president is untrue. "These stories," he said, "are circulated for the purpose of creating ill-feeling between Senator Hanna and President Roosevelt and between the president and myself."

FOR RECIPROCITY

Tenor of Speeches Listened to by Merchants of Boston

Boston, Dec. 11.—Although the annual dinner of the Boston Merchants' association last night was marked by the absence of Governor Cummins of Iowa, who was to be the chief speaker of the occasion, but who was called home on account of illness in his family, the banquet was a notable one. His speech was read by Charles Hamlin.

No more eloquent plea could be sounded than the argument of Governor Cummins, in which he declared that the time had come to look out for America's foreign trade as well as for the protection of her own industries. He asked for wide reciprocal treaties, and especially one with Canada, and declared that the United States would benefit far more than Canada.

Congressman McCall warmly seconded the ideas of Governor Cummins in regard to Canadian reciprocity and made a stirring plea for the removal of the high tariff bars between Canada and the United States and the substitution of reciprocal treaties.

He advocated the reconvening of the joint high commission and the submission to them of the question of a reciprocity treaty.

Senator Quarles of Wisconsin declared that if Europe closes her doors to us we will turn to Asia. But the American market is the greatest of all.

Senator Daniel dwelt in a general way upon the harmonious conditions between the northern and southern states. Passing to the negro question, Senator Daniel said: "You have never seen slavery from the standpoint of some of us. If you destroy slavery and abolish it, what are you going to do with the corpse? The American people has never had a problem to deal with for which their courage and skill were insufficient."

Without going further into the question, Senator Daniel suggested that if the south were permitted to settle the question he believed they would do it.

E. E. Merrifield, clothier, Sanford, Me., has made an assignment. Liabilities are about $9000.

John Riordan, a section hand, was run over by a train and instantly killed at Quincy, Mass.

CONTEST OF ARMS

MacArthur Said to Have Predicted One With Germany

MONROE DOCTRINE TEST

Theatre of Operations Changing Gradually Into the Pacific, Where the Hawaiian Islands Would Be the Objective Point

Honolulu, Dec. 11.—Much interest has been aroused here by a report of Colonel Jones of the Hawaiian militia to Governor Carter of the territory of Hawaii, in which Colonel Jones, in commenting on the strategic importance of the Hawaiian Islands and the need of strong defense, quoted Major General MacArthur, U. S. A., as predicting a war in the immediate future between the United States and Germany, and that the principal scene of the fighting would be in the Pacific ocean, with the Hawaiian Islands as an objective point.

General MacArthur, who is still in Honolulu, having been here the past two weeks studying the military situation of the territory, stated to a reporter last evening that the report of Colonel Jones does not correctly represent his views in any particular and utterly misrepresents them in some.

Colonel Jones said his report to Governor Carter was based solely upon social conversations he had with Major General MacArthur and that he only reported his expressions in substance with a view of impressing Governor Carter with the need of strengthening the isolated islands from a military standpoint.

Colonel Jones' report quotes MacArthur as saying that the Pan-German doctrine which is being spread throughout the world is being fostered and propagated by the imperial government in every possible way. It is strong and getting stronger wherever German people settle, even among Germans who have been citizens of the United States for years.

In connection therewith MacArthur is reported as saying one fact cannot be overlooked, to wit: There were few Germans in the American army during the war with Spain, so few indeed that the presence of a German was noted as being a rare occurrence.

The theatre of operations is changing gradually into the Pacific. The German people are multiplying very rapidly and emigrating in large numbers, the tide of emigration being directed by the German government toward South America. The manufactured products of the German empire overbalance their consumption so that a market has to be ordered for the surplus. The known policy of the emperor is to acquire colonies which will provide markets for such over-production and places to which the tide of emigration shall be directed for strengthening the fatherland.

Throughout all South American countries the Germans are advancing in commercial power and prestige. The conclusion seems inevitable that the interests of Germany in South America, where there are colonies numbering hundreds of thousands, present another testing and straining of the Monroe doctrine and in all probability a contest of arms between that power and the United States in the near future, in which event no one can now forecast the attitude of England and other European powers. Therefore it was the duty of the federal government to make itself as strong as possible, so as to be able to care for itself in any emergency. No nation or number of nations will be in a position to make an attack on the Pacific coast without first capturing these islands.

Colonel Jones is surprised at the publication and says that General MacArthur's expressions made during a social conversation were intended to emphasize the need of strengthening the isolated islands.

Found Dying on Bridge

Boston, Dec. 11.—Shortly before 11 o'clock last night the unconscious form of a man whose name is supposed to be Coleman Gill was found on the footbridge leading from Boston to South Boston through Broadway extension. There was a bad wound on the man's head caused, by all appearances, by a blow from behind. Gill was removed to a hospital, where he died after midnight, never having recovered consciousness. He is supposed to belong in East Boston.

Governor Holds Two Offices

Concord, N. H., Dec. 11.—Michael Meehan, editor of The Daily Patriot, has petitioned the superior court for a writ of quo warranto to remove Governor Bachelder from the office of secretary of the state board of agriculture on the ground that under the constitution he cannot legally hold at the same time the offices of governor and secretary of the board. The papers in the case were served upon Governor Bachelder last night. He declined to comment upon them.

Lack of Peace at Peacedale

South Kingstown, R. I., Dec. 11.—Trouble has developed among the weavers at the Peacedale cotton mill, about 130 of those craftsmen and 30 loom-fixers being idle. Just what difficulty has arisen is not known, but the weavers declare they will not resume work until after a conference with the treasurer, who is out of town.

More Boston Wickedness

Boston, Dec. 11.—Eight South Boston boys between the ages of 8 and 12 knocked down a young woman, robbed her of a chatelaine bag and $20 in bills, hastily searched her person for more booty and escaped. This happened at 4:30 yesterday afternoon on the corner of A and Fourth streets, in the sight of several people.

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LEADING HOUSE.

ELEGANT TRIMMED HATS at Reduced Prices.

All the new Winter Shapes in

Felt, Beaver and Velvet.

We are Headquarters for

OSTRICH PLUMES.

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AND ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.

NOVELTIES FOR EVENING WEAR,

A GREAT SELECTION.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

POPULAR PRICES.

Something New.

ALLEY'S GOLDEN CREAM,

A Pudding Preparation Compounded from

Rice, Tapioca and Arrowroot.

HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT (new).
PURE MAPLE SYRUP, also
OLD-FASHIONED BUCKWHEAT.

S. S. THOMPSON.

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We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. COZZENS & CO.,
138 Thames Street.

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CARPETS, MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS.

Discharged a Cargo of

Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.

BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

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Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENGELLAY,

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I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 15 Farewell street. B. W. PEARCE.

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SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 182 and 184 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

The Turk a Jolly Sailor.

The Turk as a seaman is as amusing as he is terrible as a soldier. For every story of Macedonian outrage by a bashi-bazouk one about the funny antics of his sea-faring brother in Islam can be told.

A story that he has become a classic among Mediterranean sailors illustrates the Turk's inability as a navigator.

A Turkish steamer with a native captain put out of the Dardanelles, bound for Trieste, Austria. As soon as he lost sight of land the Turkish skipper likewise lost his bearings.

Just then another steamer came up from astern, and the Turk made signals that he wished to speak with the stranger. The latter, on approaching proved to be a French tramp.

"Where are you bound for?" asked the Turk.

"Brest," returned the Frenchman.

The Turk had no more questions to ask and allowed the Frenchman to go ahead. The next morning the French captain noticed that the Turk was astern, and following in his wake. When on the second morning he still found the Turk in his wake, his surprise grew. On the third day it was the same, and so on the fourth—the French captain always made out that Turkish steamer coming up astern.

On the fifth day he let the Turk overhaul him and asked for an explanation. By this time they were well down the Mediterranean toward the French coast.

"Why do you keep so close astern of me?" roared the French captain through a megaphone.

"I am following you to Trieste," answered the Turk.

Whereupon the French captain sent a boat aboard the steamer flying the crescent to explain to her commander that he was about five hundred miles off his course and instruct him how to regain it.

Wonderful to a seaman's ears are the stories told of the small Turkish schooners that navigate the Black Sea, the Bosphorous and the Sea of Marmora. In the first place, it is said that no watches are kept and that all hands, including the man at the wheel not infrequently sleep at once.

There is no discipline. The sailors never clean ship or wash down decks. This is easy to believe. If you ever sail close to windward of a Turkish craft one whiff from its decks will convince you that cleaning is not the Turk's strongest point in seamanship.

It is futher averred that these schooners never carry compasses and dare not lose sight of land. They have captains, but the rest of the crew are all equals; they eat, sleep and quarrel together, and are at liberty to call themselves the mates or the sailors as they choose.

On one ship boarded by the writer all hands were on deck, each one dressed most picturesquely in fez and loose colored jacket and trousers. Every one of them was hideously dirty.

As we were talking a sheep came up from the cabin and was followed by a big cat, which rubbed against the sheep in a most friendly and purring manner. Chickens were perched about on any place that offered a roost. A goat that had rubbed its whiskers into the universal dirt until they were fringed black and white at the roots ambled about the decks.

A visit to a Turkish man-o'-war showed a sight quite as as odd. She was a big, wooden, box-shaped craft, with a high, old-fashioned poop. She was anchored in the Dardanelles doing temporary custom house duty, so we had to board her on business.

The deck seemed to have had trouble with a gale, but that may have been due to the fact that the sailors were evidently trying to build what looked like a big coop for chickens. An elderly gentleman with white whiskers, a red fez and gold-rimmed spectacles, was superintending the work in his shirt-sleeves.

He had a broad, benevolent smile; it took in strangers as well as the crew. But beyond an intense desire to be pleasant the old gentleman did not seem to know much about the work he was superintending. Several sailors stood about in pensive attitudes, contemplating what was to be done, but not doing it. The benevolent gentleman in shirt sleeves was the bo's'n, we were told.

The captain, trimmed up in much gold lace, smoked a hookah on the poop and seemed to find the mess amidships ample food for contemplation. His lieutenant, who was fishing over the rail, pulled up a fish about three inches long with a merry whoop just as we stepped on the cabin deck. After he had baited his hook again he turned to attend to our business.

When they are well officered, Turks are not bad sailors. But a Turk cannot command a Turk, on the water. As a result, almost all the few steamers that form the Turkish merchant marine are commanded by Austrian officers, while only the petty officers and sailors are children of Islam. The engineers are usually Scotchmen. When so officered the sailors are not so likely to lose their presence of mind in moments of danger.

An incident in the harbor of Trieste, Austria, shows how much an efficient officer means to Turkish sailors. A fire occurred on a Turkish steamer with an Austrian captain, who happened at the time to be off his ship.

No rational attempt was being made to extinguish the fire. The bo's'n trotted up and down, calling on Allah. One quartermaster was making a heroic attempt to check the flames by throwing water on the outside of the deck house with a glass.

Another man had taken refuge in the main shrouds, where he was bawling forth unintelligible advice to those below. Two others were undoing a boat lashing, with frantic haste, forgetful of the fact that the boat, attached only by a painter, floated alongside.

But the coming of the Austrian skipper made an instant change. As he landed on deck he let out a roar. Instantly the panic abated. Each man stood quiet.

Then, in a calmer voice, the Austrian gave out a succession of orders, and in five minutes all hands had formed into a well organized bucket brigade and were passing water to the burning house. The fire, by this time, had gained some headway, but in half an hour it was under control, and before midnight all was quiet again and order restored.—New York Sun.

Amateur Actor—Oh, I don't want to take that character, I'll make an idiot of myself, sure.

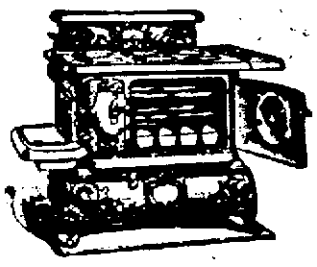
Manager—Well you said you wanted an easy part.

"There's just one thing more I wish to ask," said the visitor at the arsenal.

"What is it?" inquires the officer.

"Does the twelve inch gun throw a five-inch?"—Judge.

There's One Range That's Always Good



Glenwood

"Makes Cooking Easy."

Walsh Bros. Newport

To Rule the Wave.

According to Lord Brassey, a Britisher who speaks with some knowledge of at least the rudiments of this big question, the United States will, at a day not distant, be the world's biggest naval power. Potentially, he says, it is already the greatest nation in sea strength. He means by this that the United States could in a few years, if it set out to do this, put a larger naval force on the sea than even Great Britain or France has, and could enlarge it and improve it to meet the changing conditions of naval warfare.

Of course, all this is true. The United States not only has more wealth than its two nearest competitors combined, the United Kingdom and France, but it is far better equipped than either or both in the way of coal and iron to build and maintain a vast navy on the modern lines. Its iron and steel manufactures are far ahead of those of any other country. In population, wealth and in the sum of its industrial activities the country is growing with much greater rapidity than is any other big state. We have no rivals in this vast field, and none is likely to appear.

This, however, does not mean that the United States is going to start out to surpass England in the size of its fighting force on the water. It has no such program in mind. Nevertheless, the work of building up an adequate navy will be pushed with vigor and intelligence until all our requirements in that direction are met. The navy of the United States is entirely a creation of the 20 years which have passed since President Arthur in 1883 put his signature to a measure which authorized the construction of the Boston, Chicago and Atlanta, which were the foundation of the country's new naval establishment. What the country has accomplished in this direction in the last two decades it can much more than duplicate in a single decade now if it tries. The possibilities in the way of naval expansion for the United States are virtually limitless.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Knows Naught of Kisses.

In North Scituate, Mass., Alfred Herbert Mott has lived for thirty-five years and never yet has succumbed to the seductions of the red, ripe cranberry-colored lips of the Cape Cod maidens, he says.

He believes he has received a divine mission and has decorated his lawn and house with inspiring messages, by means of which he hopes to lead the wayward to see light. As yet, however, he has not succeeded in gathering around him a congregation, for the hard-headed Cape Cod residents are not easily gulled.

There is a dim suspicion in the minds of some that the new prophet is making a virtue of necessity, for one of his texts reads:

"Whosoever findeth a wife, findeth a good thing."

By which it would appears that opportunity is all the young prophet requires.

His father, Otis Mott, with whom he lives alone, has not adopted his ways of thinking. The old man, hale and hearty at 84, has had a varied matrimonial experience. He has outlived four wives.

Thrifty Woman.

In order to save 28 cents an Italian woman of Ashland Heights, West Manayunk, Pa., carried a 100-pound bale of hay, a bag containing two bushels of oats and a 24-pound sack of flour in two trips from a Manayunk flour and feed store to her home, more than a mile away, chiefly up a steep hill.

On the first trip she placed the bale of hay on her head and walked off. On the second trip she placed the bag of oats on her head and carried the sack of flour under arm. Her husband owns a horse and cart, but was too busy doing hauling to go to the store, and his wife chose to carry the feed home rather than pay 28 cents to have it delivered.

Won Her Wager.

Gartman—What did Miss Flixen say when you proposed?

Humpton—She clapped her hands and said she was so glad.

Gartman—So she accepted you at once.

Humpton—Not a bit of it. It seems she had made a bet with one of her girl friends that I would propose that evening. She was about tickled to death because she had won.—Boston Transcript.

Fatherly Pride.

"Is your son Josh doing well in the city?"

"I should say he is," answered Farmer Corntossel. "He bought a gold brick the first day he was there an' come home an' sold it to me for twice what it cost him. I tell you, that boy's got enterprise."—Washington Star.

Young Husband—I have found a place where we can board and have all the comforts of home.

Young wife—But we shall want the counterpanes, too, dear.—Chicago Tribune.

Immigration Good and Bad.

It may be desirable to keep out many immigrants, not only illiterate ones, but those who come to our shores to make trouble, and cannot comply with the conditions required in Senator Lodge's bill. Education does not make men moral or immoral. It merely increases their intellectual ability to do either good or evil, and there are both educated fools and scoundrels as well as estimable men of learning. A person, through no fault of his own, may be poor and untrained in the schools, and still be honest, hard working and God-fearing. He may lack book knowledge, but still possess practical information gathered from experience and observation through a native shrewdness that should make him not unwelcome as an humble toiler. All are created free and equal, according to the Declaration of Independence, but all cannot occupy places of worldly honor or educational renown.

They cannot all get to the top where there is so much room, nor could they all be humming-birds even if they desired to enjoy a fluttering existence among the sweets of life, but there is no decent man who cannot perform some useful end in life, if he is given the opportunity. Therefore, to shut out a man from this country on the simple ground that he cannot read and expound some article of the Constitution, seems almost cruel. Suppose, for instance, some of us were obliged to emigrate to a foreign country and were subjected, off-hand, to a test regarding the government of the place, might we not fail to obtain admission to the land we were seeking for a home?

The Anarchists are not usually illiterate. Sometimes they acquire more knowledge in the schools than is good for them, or for the community in which they live. They would have no difficulty in interpreting the Constitution in a manner that would satisfy a governmental examiner, but if their aims were not understood they might gain admittance here in order to continue spreading their vile doctrine of destruction—bringing from the old world the latest methods of annihilating law and order and the killing of high officials.

There is one thing worse than ignorance of one's letters, and that is the information that makes them spell rioting and murder. In the old days there used to be a great deal of opposition to the admission of immigrants from a country whose people had little opportunity of acquiring even the rudiments of an education. Yet the descendants of these foreigners, in the majority of cases, have won for themselves places of honor and responsibility. Now, strangely enough, the present residents of this island are advised to remain at home by some of their friends in the United States, because they can enjoy as many advantages there as they could here.

Of course we do not want paupers or criminals dumped upon our shores. Every nation should take care of its own lame, halt, blind, idiotic, but there is always room for worthy laborers who come to our shores for the purpose of staying, and not with the idea of making money to enable them to live eventually in comfort abroad, where they could hardly earn enough to support existence.

Something Comical.

A waitress in a restaurant in a provincial town is well known to the patrons of the establishment for her ready wit. She is a great favorite with everybody, notwithstanding that she sometimes hits heavily. An occasional customer went in the other day for dinner. After receiving his order the waitress handed him a newspaper to while away the few minutes that would elapse ere dinner was served. He looked at it, and then at the waitress, and said:

"I say, miss, have you nothing comic? I like to have something funny to look at while I'm eatin'."

"Well, sir," replied the waitress readily and without the vestige of a smile, "there's a looking glass straight in front of you, sir."

Commander Wainwright, who was on the ill-fated Maine at the time of her destruction, says that after that terrible catastrophe a number of the survivors were conveyed by the Bache to the quarantine hospital at Key West. It appears that one of the wounded jackies was questioned as to what he knew of the frightful explosion.

"Well, sir," replied the sailor, "I can't say that I knows much of it. I was corkin' it off in me hammock, sir, when I hears a h— of a noise! Then, the nurse says, 'Sit up and take this.'" —Philadelphia Post.

A North Missouri paper asks: "Who is the happier, the man who possesses $100,000, or the man who has seven daughters?" To which another exchange replies: "The man with the surplus girls, of course. The man with the money is not satisfied, and wants more. The man with the seven daughters is satisfied—he has enough."

Mr. Subbubs—Bridget knows we always want dinner promptly at six, doesn't she?

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes.

Mr. Subbubs—Well you ought to ask her why she doesn't have it ready at that hour.

Mrs. Subbubs—I did, and she said she didn't have to.—Phila. Press.

Seen in a Sanitary Church.

"I have, like most men who read the newspapers, given due attention to the microbe business," said a venerable deacon from Brooklyn, "and I am thoroughly in sympathy with sanitary barber shops and all that sort of thing. But when I visited a friend in the Greenwich village part of Manhattan last Sunday and found myself in a sanitary church it was a new experience to me. A microbe could no more find lodging in that place of worship than a cat could in a baker's oven.

"The pews had no stuffy cushions for them to lodge in. Even the pulpit chairs were of polished wood, without the comfortable upholsterings such as I see in my own church. The zinc organ pipes were not encased in ornamental wood, but looked like so much exposed plumbing. The Bibles and hymn books were all new, or nearly so. The members of the congregation do not buy their own. The church owns them and gets a fresh lot every year.

"But the great surprise came at communion. Since boyhood I have been accustomed to partaking of wine from a silver cup passed around at the altar by the pastor, going from lip to lip until it was empty. In this church the minister passed the wine in a tray full of porcelain cups, each containing a sip or two of wine. It looked like one of those trays milkmen carry bottles in, only the compartments were very small. He handed out about thirty small cups, bestowing the usual blessing with each one. An assistant went behind him collecting the empties. I am told the idea is not new, particularly in the West; but it strikes an old-fashioned churchgoer as very strange the first time he sees it."

The 45 national banks of New York City hold from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000 deposits of other banks.

Now Ready.

The Many Adventures of

FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes, entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Further Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head. The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandfathers Who Are And
To Those Who Are To Be,
I Merrily Dedicate This Book.

"BUNNY."

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

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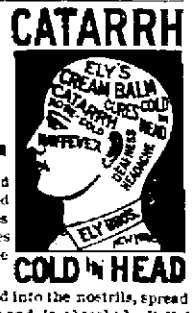
Nasal CATARRH



CATARRH.

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

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1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	35c
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c
2	Quart Pudding Pans	16c
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	20c
2	Quart Pudding Pans	22c
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	25c
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c
5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c
	Wash Basins	25c
	Drinking Cups	10c

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Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

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THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

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Prov. ar	8 50	11 00	3 18	5 50	9 00	6 33
Boston, ar	10 18	1 12	4 30	7 00	11 00	6 57
N. York ar	1 50	4 29	8 58	11 00	B 7 08	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York 12 02		*5 00	*10 02	*1 02	*5 00	
Boston	5 42	10 08	1 08	3 00	7 00	
Providence	6 02	11 12	2 10	4 15	8 21	
Newp't, arr	6 35	9 45	1 00	4 00	6 40	10 46
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

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A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

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ON and after Nov. 2, 1903, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 8.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 8.42, 8.54, 10.54 a. m., 12.54, 2.04, 3.54, 4.54, x6.00, 8.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 8.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and CORRY'S LANE (flag stop), 8.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 8.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.06 p.m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 9.13 p. m. LOWELL, 8.13, 11.00 a. m. 3.06 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m., PROVIDENCE, 8.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 8.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 4.28, p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and CORRY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

x Boat from Fall River.
b Bradford only.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
G. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Supt.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Nov. 11, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b6.45, 7.15, b7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, b7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

SATURDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m., 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

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b To Portsmouth only.

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They Make Good Bread.

At last the college girl has been put to practical use. Or, to be exact, she has put herself to practical use. For generations the world at large has looked at her askance. It has said, "She is interesting; sometimes she is even pretty; but what earthly use is she? Notwithstanding this interrogative curiosity she has flourished and multiplied exceedingly throughout the land. And at last she has answered the queries.

Three of her have established themselves at Cambridge, Mass., and thence they supply Boston, and a few favored families in less favored localities—with bread; not such as mother used to make, but such as mother should have made, but didn't know how; bread which represents the chemical and scientific perfection of the noble art of bread making. Two of her established at Brookline are laundering Boston's purple and fine linen, as it never has been laundered before; laundering the purple so that it doesn't all come out in the wash and the fine linen so that it go not in a garment to come out a rag. The three represent Radcliffe College, sometimes known as Harvard Annex, the two are Smith College girls.

Each establishment is striving for and attaining perfection in its own lines. Each is bringing all that chemistry and science and trained intelligence can bring to the attainment of this perfection. Both have proved that the public is willing to pay for perfection. And between them they are vindicating the higher education of woman and proving the practical utility of book larnin' in the everyday affairs of the world. For than baking bread and washing clothes nothing is more severely practical, nothing more decidedly every day, nothing more strictly within the most conservative estimate of "woman's sphere."

The bakery, known as the Samore Bread Laboratory, was opened about a year ago, in the Young Men's Christian Association building, just about opposite the City Hall of the historic town of Cambridge. It was an enterprise in which North and South came together for the conquest of Boston. It was established by Miss Bertha Stevenson of South Carolina and Miss Frances Elliott of Toronto. They had met as special students at Radcliffe, where both were taking post graduate courses, Miss Stevenson being a graduate of Converse College in her native state, and Miss Elliott having graduated from the University of Toronto. These two girls put their heads together and decided that the world needed more bread and better bread. Miss Stevenson had thought out a model laboratory bakery; Miss Elliott was willing to make the experiment with her. And so the "Samore Laboratory" came into existence.

At first it occupied modest quarters in a side street. Miss Stevenson and Miss Elliott were their own bakers and their own book-keepers, and their own salesmen and even their own delivery men, in so far as they delivered at all. Inside of three months these bake women found that they had more than paid their expenses. They moved into more commodious quarters centrally located. To-day they have quite a "plant" They employ between thirty-five and forty people. They have their regular delivery wagons. They send bread, if not to the uttermost parts of the earth, at least a good many states in the Union from Maine to the Carolinas. They run a well patronized lunch room in the heart of Boston and are gradually branching out into catering in a small way. Miss Elliott has taken a year off and is pursuing her chemical studies still further at the Columbia University in this city, and Miss McClellen, another Canadian college girl, has joined the firm and is taking Miss Elliott's place in the active management of its affairs.

Times certainly have changed when a college bred Southern girl will initiate such an enterprise. A college bred Southern girl is an anomaly, any how. One might expect the Southern girl to make good bread, but one would expect her to mix it, as the Southern mammy does all her most delectable receipts—"with judgement, Honey," rather than with science. Yet this "Samore Bread Laboratory," which is the realization of a dream of Miss Stevenson's, is making the only bread that the Department of Chemistry at Washington has ever analyzed and found free of yeast when done. It is making a bread which Mrs. William Dean Howells claims saved her life—a bread of which every ingredient has been chemically analazed and tested, a bread every process of whose making is scientific from sifting to baking.

The fittings and furniture of their Cambridge salesrooms are expressive of the character of the enterprise and of the proprietors. They are of the approved Morris style—which does not mean what the furniture dealers are pleased to call "Morris chairs," with monstrosities in the way of gaudy plush-covered cushions. The furniture is of the hand made order, simple in line, artistic in design. A few big copper vessels, gleaming red, a few palms, a rug or two, good, but not extravagant, a Ruskin portrait in a black frame, one or two Millet pictures, numerous quotations from Ruskin, Tolstoy, Morris. In one corner a desk; in the middle of the room a solid, well built table with great platters of blue china piled high with crisp, well browned rolls. Behind the glass doors of a cupboard near by, bread, loaves upon loaves, each of the half dozen different sorts on a separate shelf. Everything simple, appropriate, well arranged. One of the blazoned mottoes in the room reads: "Since bread is one of the two main articles of diet, it is important that it be pure and palatable; but not only this, it is important that it be made to meet most perfectly the organic needs of nerve and muscle. To do this the utmost intelligence must be used and the bakery developed into a laboratory." That expresses the creed which is the life of the enterprise.

It is a little curious to see how the friends and college mates and instructors of the scientific breadmakers regard their enterprise. Some of them are admiring and some—well, some are not. One college president to whom they confided their plan congratulated heartily, saying that she was very glad that they were going to open up a new industry if only because it would be "one way of relieving the over drugged market of teachers." And yet when the writer inquired at Radcliffe where these venturesome young women might be found a most imposing personage in giving directions, said, "They are a Miss Stevenson and a Miss Elliott. Miss Elliot is I believe, a Canadian; and Miss Stevenson is the Radcliffe person."

One wonders how Miss Stevenson likes being called a "Radcliffe person." Couldn't she sue the Radcliffe personage for libel? She seems to take life blithely, for she says: "My grandfather was a judge and I am a baker. My text is 'There is nothing finer than common bread, unless it is bread of a finer kind.'"

As a matter of fact the Radcliffe personage was mistaken. Both Miss Stevenson, of South Carolina, whose grandfather was a judge, and Miss Elliott, of Toronto, whose father is a physician, are in equal degree Radcliffe persons, each having taken post graduate courses there; and they have been equally interested in proving that perfection pays, and that it is entirely possible to make a success of a little thing well done.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Trees Great Age and Size.

The size and age of trees are perhaps the most astonishing of the wonders of nature. With regard to size, we have, of course, positive evidence, and even in the latter respect we have perfectly reliable data. Scientists have made calculations of the age of many trees, and although, of course, somewhat speculative, still they are very likely to be nearly correct. The baobab tree of Senegal is estimated to be 5,150 years old and Humboldt considers the dragon tree of Orotava, in Teneriffe, to be quite as old. Then we have the cypress of Chepultepec, in Mexico, the chestnut tree on Mount Etna, and the plane trees in the valley of Bujukdere, near Constantinople, which cannot be far off the same age.

Coming down to more authentic records, we have the Winfarthing oak, which were 700 years old at the time of the Norman conquest. The bull oak and the Plaster oak were also in existence at that time. The great oak of Saintes, in France, is about 2,000 years old. William the Conqueror's oak, in Windsor Park, England, is at least 1,200 years old. The yew tree has a still more remarkable record. At Braburn, in Kent, there is one at least 3,000 years old, and another in Fortingal, in Perthshire, must have attained the age of 2,000 years. The three yew trees in Fountains' Abbey, Yorkshire, under which the founders of the abbey held their council in 1132, have been in existence 1,200 years. The eight olive trees on the Mount of Olives were flourishing 800 years ago, when the Turks took Jerusalem.

Taking the girth of some of these old trees, among the oaks we have the Salcey forest oak, 24 feet; Gog, in Yardley forest, 28 feet, and containing 1,658 cubic feet of timber; the Shelton oak, near Shrewsbury, 35 feet, and the broomfield oak near Ludlow, 38 feet. The yew tree at Fortingal, referred to above, has a girth of 52 feet four feet from the ground.

Among the chestnut trees we have one in Cobham park, Kent, 40 feet in girth; at Fortworth, in Gloucestershire, another, 52 feet. At Crawley, in Sussex, is an elm 35 feet. There is a yew tree in East Lavant churchyard in England, 31 feet in girth just before the spring of the branches. There are five huge branches, each as big as a tree, with a girth varying from 6 to 14 feet. The tree covers an area of 51 feet in every direction, and above 150 feet in circuit. It is over 1,000 years old.

As America, according to scientists, is really the oldest continent it is quite probable that it contains the oldest trees in the world, but fortunately there is no historical proof to the claim, and doubt is beginning to be thrown on the evidence of annular ring. But it is pretty certain that the giant trees of California are of great antiquity, perhaps thousands of years; and of their great size there is no doubt at all. The grove of giant sequoias in Calaveras county numbers about 100 trees, none less than 200 feet in height, and the highest, "The Keystone State," is 325 feet high, and more than 90 feet in circumference. The largest tree of the grove is lying on the ground, and it is appropriately called the "Father of the Forest," being 435 feet in length and 110 feet in circumference.

A Lost Opportunity.

"This," said the genie, "is a magic ring. Rub it and you can have anything you want."

"Do tell!" said the merchant, according to the New York Times. "I think I'll rub it and wish to have a jewelry store, and get all sorts of prices for my goods because any who buys will be able to get his money back."

"All right," said the genie, "it's up to you."

And he vanished.

About six months later the genie called around again. The merchant had opened a magnificent store, which was filled with rings. But there were no customers in sight.

"How is business?" asked the genie.

"Dead slow," replied the merchant. "Nobody will buy—don't want to pay the prices. Very few people come in, and those who do look at me, when I tell them about these rings, as suspiciously as if I were offering them something in the line of common or preferred stock. I can't do any business. In fact, I have to rub these rings to pay the rent. I don't understand it. The country is porsperous, but there seems to be a want of confidence."

"Do you advertise?" asked the genie.

"N—no, I didn't think it was necessary."

"Chump!" exclaimed the genie fiercely. "How do you expect to do business if you don't advertise? What is the use of giving a magic ring to a fool like you?"

And before the merchant had time to rub a ring and wish the genie corked up in a bottle, the genie had snatched a ing, rubbed it and wished for the rest. Of reconse he got them, and the upshot of it all was that the merchant was obliged to call a meeting of his creditors and persuade them to accept eleven cents on a dollar.

Culinary Conceits.

Some cooks claim that a tablespoonful or two of strong tea will improve the flavor of apple pie.

Powdered cinnamon dusted over the top of cocoa or chocolate will greatly improve the flavor of the beverage.

To cream butter easily heat the bowl a little by pouring hot water in it and pouring it out again. It must not be hot enough to melt the butter.

When mashing potatoes, use hot milk, and if you have been in the habit of using cold you will be surprised at the difference in their lightness.

The dish of baked beans will be improved if to the water that is poured over them as they are transferred to the baking dish a half teaspoon of dry mustard is added.

When large potatoes remain hard inside while outwardly soft, add cold water. This prevents the outer portion from beating too much, while the interior heat will cook the heart of the vegetable.

"Goldenrod toast" is the fanciful title given to this toast concection: Make a rich white sauce and mix with it the diced whites of several eggs. Pour it hot over hot toast. Sprinkle the top with grated yolks and serve at once.

Rhode Island College Notes.

Among the lectures given at the college in the short course in Farm-Practice was that by Mr. K. Warren Patch of Faneuil Hall Market, Boston. He spoke last Friday week, on "Marketing Farm Produce."

Mr. Patch began by saying that farmers of the earlier day and in the new country were careless of the small details of business, but lessened prices and lessened crops brought a change. New England farmers are more economical and more careful in expenditure than those in other parts of the country. We hear of lessened production, but while the production of our soil continues as at present, we need never fear for a general financial calamity. Our corn crop of last year far exceeded the national debt. Maine alone produced more than a million barrels of apples this year and the finest potatoes grown in the world. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has aided in the establishment of foreign markets for our produce. In marketing the style of package and method of putting up counts very much. In packing apples, place the bottom row stem downward, and put in good stock of the grade marked. Tomatoes should be packed with the upper tier with the blossom end up, all packed alike. Butter should come up within a half inch of the top of the wood of the package. The best package for apples is an important question. Barrels are very expensive; yet nothing better has been found, although boxes are talked of. Fruits raised on the Pacific coast keep better, but are not as good in quality as those grown in the eastern part of the country. California fruit is frequently repacked and sold for eastern grown fruit. Strawberries may be sold in quart boxes; but raspberries and blueberries should be put up in smaller packages. It is difficult to introduce a new variety of fruit or a new article. Odd varieties in small consignments are not wanted. Among apples, the Baldwin takes the lead. The Greening is good in flavor but lacks in color and keeping quality. The Ben Davis is the favorite apple of the West, being practically free from disease, and a good keeper. Vegetables and fruit bring good prices grown out of the usual season. Peaches grown in Massachusetts last winter sold for fifty cents a peach. All kinds of vegetables can be had in the Boston market nearly every day in the year. There is also a constant demand for poultry. Poultry, dry-picked, keeps much better than that scalded. Even in eggs there are grades and the shipper whose eggs are sold before they arrive, sorts his eggs, putting those which are dirty and small by themselves. Only fancy eggs are marked first class. A deeper interest is being taken in the farm and its products now than ever before. Agricultural colleges everywhere are teaching young men to become experts in some specialty. The motto of these colleges should be as stated by the authorities of the Dominion Agricultural College at Guelph, Canada—"To improve men and help men to improve agriculture."

The next lecture in the series will be given on Friday, December 11, at 1:30 p. m., by Robert S. Handy of Cataumet, Mass., on "Cranberry Culture." Mr. Handy is one of the successful cranberry growers of the famous Cape Cod district. All interested are invited to attend.

December 5, 1903.

As They Do in London.

In the dining room of nearly every hotel in London one finds a round table filled with cold fowl, cold ham, roast beef, tongue and mutton, cold lobster and salmon, with mayonnaise and many "chaudfrolds" so masked with jelly and so attractively garnished that one knows before tasting that they must be good.

At breakfast and lunch time, and even when in need of a bite before going to bed, the true Englishman makes a tour of inspection around this table in order to select the particular palate tickler of his own fancy. But the usual breakfast of the ordinary mortal is tea, toast, muffins or very hard cold rolls, with eggs or bacon—and the inevitable jam. This jam is always obtainable at any English table, and it is of many varieties, orange, plum, or strawberry predominating. When the unspoiled American comes along, however, he is served with boiled coffee, warmed-over rolls, ice-water and all the different kinds of jam at once. He swallows this, with eggs or bacon, and then he wonders why his digestion doesn't digest. The boiled egg is the true test of patriotism. The Englishman eats his in the proper manner, of course; he sets it up in a tiny cup, breaks the end, adds a dash of salt, and proceeds to absorb it most daintily with a tiny spoon. But the American asks for two, and he wants them broken into a glass tumbler or goblet, and he then chops them furiously, adding salt, pepper and butter until they are thoroughly mixed into a delicious mess, which tastes better than it looks. —Good Housekeeping.

Wanted a Perfect Man.

We call the following correspondence from the pages of the Hardwareman, says the London Standard. The owner of the hardware shop in an American town, who wants an assistant, thus describes his requirements to a factor in another city:

"He must be steady and sober-minded. Must not drink, or play cards of any kind. Must be absolutely truthful and be one who don't run after the girls or don't want to go out evenings. He must be one who would rather remain at home and read and study. I would like him to be one who would rather be with elderly people than young ones. He must be of a pleasant disposition; always courteous and polite to me and my customers. One who never becomes impatient or angry, and who never indulges in gossip or light talk. Who likes to go to church twice on Sunday, and to Sunday school once. Who don't care for holidays and never dances. Who is not engaged and don't correspond with young women. Who puts away a little money each week, and don't care to spend much on clothes."

The factor's answer was brief and to the point:

"I cannot find you a boy like that here. There is only one place where one can be found. That is in heaven."

Best Educated People of Europe.

Copenhagen is noted for its educational institutions, art galleries and museums. The Danes are about the best educated people of Europe. They have had a compulsory system of education since 1814, and one rarely finds a man or woman who cannot read and write. There are public schools and all sorts of technical schools everywhere. There are schools for dairy men, schools for farmers, and for everything under the sun.

Women's Dep't.

Why This Discrimination Against Women.

The assertion is continually being made by the opposers of woman suffrage that women work under no disadvantage as a result of their disfranchisement.

Another striking object lesson showing the unjust discrimination between the wages paid men and women for the same work has come to our notice through the appointment of a woman of large experience as librarian in the Public Library in Minneapolis. It seems that the woman in question had been assistant librarian for a dozen or more years and so efficient was she in the discharge of her duties that she was generally recognized as the working head, and was so recognized by the librarian himself who depended largely upon her sagacity and resources in administering his office. But when the librarian resigned and the assistant, who had been for years the working head, was appointed to fill the vacancy, her salary was not only cut down to $1,000 a year less than the man had received, but the office of assistant librarian was abolished and the duties of both offices thrust upon her at $1,000 a year less than the man received for the one office.

Nor is this discrimination against women anything unusual. The same holds good in many positions occupied by women and especially in that of teaching.

While the Minneapolis librarian was deprived of her legitimate compensation ostensibly because she was a woman, as a matter of fact it was because she belongs to a disfranchised class. This is proven by the fact that in states where women vote they receive equal pay with men in public offices for equal work.

If the men who are crying out against women taking their work from them would help the women to secure the ballot and through the ballot secure equal pay in all public positions, it might result in more men being employed, that is, if they did as good or better work than the women which is now given as a reason for their receiving more wages. Give women equal wages and the rest will adjust itself according to the fitness of the individual for the position.—Elmira Monroe Babcock.

Opening of the Cafeteria.

What is cafeteria? one naturally asks The Cafeteria at 35 Bedford Street is attractive in its freshness, with its big window full of growing plants, its white-capped maids who serve food smoking hot across the shining counters, and with no delay at all. At the private opening last Monday, Mrs. Richards, of the Institute of Technology, explained that this new lunchroom was based on a plan for providing the best food at low rates, by eliminating the cost of service; and that the wear and tear of temper attendant on waiting for one's luncheon would be lessened by the privilege of serving one's self. Entering, one looks up at the bill of fare (varied daily) which is posted conspicuously on the wall; then picking up a small tray from a convenient pile, slips into the slow-moving Indian file of customers, and receives promptly on request the various viands, served out in small dishes from large hot boxes behind the counter. The savory viands, beef stew, mashed potatoes, etc., are found at the first counter, then puddings, ice cream, bread and butter, tea and coffee, which you may cream and sugar to taste as you move on. A "lightning calculator" at a little desk gives you a check covering the cost of your tray-full, and you take your lunch to any table you choose and enjoy the reward of your brief labor. Departing, you take along the tray of empty dishes, leave it at a side counter, and, gratefully paying your small charge to the pretty dark-eyed cashier, go forth rejoicing, with time saved to do several errands at White's or Jordan's, the Cafeteria being near the rear entrance of both these shops. The Laboratory-Kitchen is now incorporated, and this room will be under the able management of Miss Bertha Stevenson and her efficient co-workers, who have made such a success of the lunch rooms at 50 Temple Place. Whether by heavenly compulsion or wise choice, Miss Stevenson surrounds herself with most sunny-faced and winning helpers, so the whole effect is one of comfort and good cheer; and the simple food is the best the market affords. The Cafeteria has been carried on with great success in Chicago, perhaps elsewhere. It will doubtless become popular here.—C. W.

Woman Suffrage the Outgrowth of a Desire for Human Liberty.

Perhaps, if you paused to consider that when the government extends the right of voting to a citizen, it only says to him, "we do not compel you to appear at the polls, we simply give you the liberty to vote or not to vote, as you may desire," but when the government refuses the privilege, it says, "we compel you to remain away from the ballot box; whether you wish to vote or not to vote, you shall not," you would see that woman suffrage is only one phase of the eternal warfare for human liberty.

Carrie Chapman Catt

Why Some Women do not Rush into Matrimony.

A Chicago paper stated that there were 8,500 women in that city who had been deserted by their husbands and left to support their families alone; and yet some persons are disposed to rail at the new woman because of an alleged indisposition to rush into matrimony.

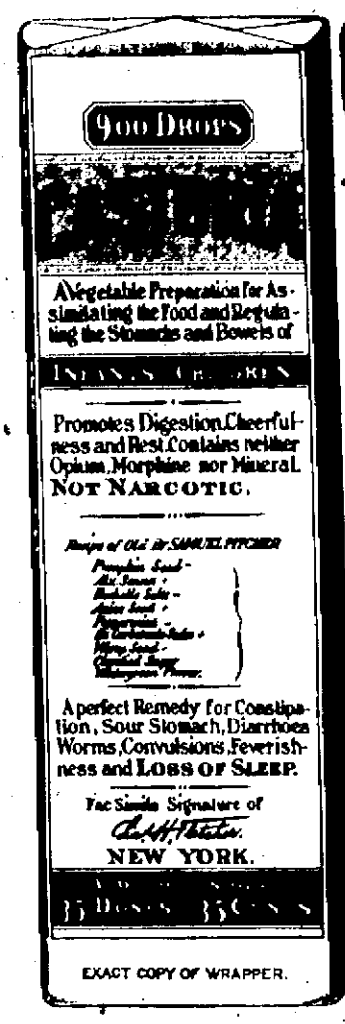
Woman Suffrage and Crime.

In all the States where women vote, the percentage of women criminals is startlingly low. According to recent statistics there were no women in the state penitentiaries of Wyoming and Idaho, only 2.5 per cent. of the inmates were women in Colorado, 2.6 per cent. in Utah and 1.8 per cent. in Kansas. This at least shows that not many of them are jailed for election frauds.—New York Times.

A Woman's Right to the Ballot.

The world is not governed entirely by politics or by dogmatic theology, but by a universal belief that mankind can be made better. Women should have the opportunity of voting, not as a privilege, but as a right. Public men make a mistake of regarding the vote as a privilege when it is a right. Women's votes will temper, if they do not neutralize, the passion engendered by authority; the voice of the woman, if it could be heard, would relieve the country of this enormous burden of war.

Ex-Gov. Boutell of Massachusetts



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Honor looks best on a background of humility.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"He's as bad as a monkey on a stick."

"Why so?"

"Because he requires so little urging to make himself ridiculous."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for *catarrhal trouble*, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Lights are more important than lamps.

Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Don't forget this. Price 25 cents.

The corrupt man cannot be courageous.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

To cultivate a callous heart will not insure calm.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For hard colds, chronic coughs. Ask your doctor if he has better advice. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
8-23 ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

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Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.

LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

12-21 (F. N. S. 30-01-606.)

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

NOTES.

Concerning Col. Samuel Wardwell,

of Bristol, R. I.

BY S. F. PECKHAM.

Sitting on a fence a number of years ago the late William P. Monro of Bristol related several anecdotes concerning residents of Bristol, prominent in the early part of the last century. His companion—the late Professor J. Lewis Diman—remarked to him, "Mr. Monro, these stories are not history, they are reminiscence." Professor Diman at that time was writing a history of Bristol.

Accepting these definitions as correct Mr. Monro's stories were often extremely interesting, and some of them relating to Col. Samuel Wardwell and his contemporaries were especially so. From them and other sources of information I have learned that Col. Wardwell was a giant in stature and strength, a large-hearted, genial, generous man, fond of boys and fair play, religious in his way but not after the pattern of theologians, contributing to the church, and an active, public spirited citizen. His business, like that of most of his neighbors of Pilgrim ancestry, and others, like the De Wolfes boasting less blue blood, was making round voyages. His residence stood where Howard Manchester's tin shop now stands; his wharf was that now occupied by Hon. W. T. C. Wardwell, whereon he had a distillery wherein West Indian molasses was converted into New England rum. The rum found its way into the holds of miscellaneous small vessels that winged their way, under the command of the Colonel's sons and other faithful captains, to Goree, an island with a free port near the mouth of the Senegal on the Guinea coast, where an exchange was made for French silks and wines and other things more valuable. The vessel turned its prow westward and in time the cargo was exchanged for molasses which in other time was landed at the wharf of Bristol. This was a round voyage. They were very lucrative and the profits were shared by the Churches, Bradfords, Howlands, Gorhams, and other great-grandchildren of the Plymouth Pilgrims, of whom there were more in Bristol than in any other town except Plymouth. The De Wolfes were neck and neck in the race, and the Rev. John Burt and Parson John Wight, with others of the cloth, managed, while preaching damnation to the unregenerate, to keep their generous parishioners out of Sheol. Col. Samuel Wardwell used to go to church on Sunday mornings and hear the law as expounded by Parson Wight. He went home to dinner and mildly expressed his doubts as to the general issue. "Samuel, it's gospel truth, gospel truth, Samuel," exclaimed his sister-in-law, Willoby, who always took dinner with him of a Sunday.

When the Congregational Society, in about 1800, built its new church—now used for a town house—the steeple was built on the ground and Colonel Wardwell rigged some masting shears and hoisted it into its place on the roof.

When the barracks built on Popasquash Point during the Revolution were no longer needed they were sold at auction and purchased by Col. Wardwell who moved them across the harbor, on the ice, to a lot just off High street in the north part of the town where they now stand, a long house, two stories in front and one in the rear. In an alley near the jail he built for each of his daughters houses that are still standing.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

4384. WEEDEN—Benjamin Weeden, born March 8, 1751-2, son of Daniel and Joanna, of Jamestown, R. I., married Susanna Fowler, of Thomas and Sybil, Nov. 28, 1768, and had a son Benjamin, born Jan. 8, 1785. Can any one tell me whom he married, and the names of his children, with dates of birth, death and marriage?—R. E.

4385. OTIS—In the Hist. of Berkshire, Mass., by J. E. A. Smith, the name of Hanford Otis, from Dalton, Mass., and of Daniel, from Becket and Pittsfield, Mass., appear. Can any one tell me who were the parents of these two men, and the dates of their birth, marriage and death? Whom did they marry, and what were the names of their children?—A. L. O.

4386. LAWTON—Thankful Phillips, daughter of Major Samuel, married Peleg Lawton. Would like a list of their children, with dates of birth, marriage and death. They were of North Kingstown, R. I. Thankful Phillips was born before 1784.—S. W.

4387. PHILLIPS—Would like to know the date of death, and the marriage record of Charles L. Phillips, son of Major Samuel, who was living in 1841.—S. W.

4388. [illegible]—Mary Phillips, daughter of Major Samuel, married Jan. [illegible] 17[illegible] Daniel [illegible], of North Kingstown, R. I. They had the following children. Would like to have the marriage record of each.

1. [illegible], born Oct. 27, 178[illegible], m. William [illegible].
2. [illegible], born Oct. [illegible], 178[illegible].
3. [illegible], born Jan. [illegible], 178[illegible].
4. [illegible], born May [illegible], 178[illegible].
5. [illegible], born Jan. 27, 1791.
6. [illegible], born Nov. [illegible], 179[illegible].—S. W.

4389. [illegible]—Who were the ancestors of [illegible] [illegible], who married [illegible] [illegible] of Portsmouth [illegible]

R. I., and Dartmouth, Mass.? He died 1727, and she died 1748.—R. E.

4390. TEDDEMAN—Who were the parents and who was the wife of Edmund Teddeman, whose daughter Alice, born 1659, married John Hull, of Jamestown, R. I.? Alice died Dec. 24, 1734.—R. E.

4391. CARY—Who were the parents of John Cary, who married Demaris Arnold, daughter of Oliver, of Jamestown, R. I., born Dec. 30, 1830? He was son of John. Who was John's wife, and who was his father?—R. E.

4392. HULL—Daniel Weeden, born Jan. 6, 1708, married Mary. Was her maiden name Hull? If so, who were her parents?—R. E.

4393. WEEDEN—Benjamin Weeden died in Stafford Springs, Conn., Feb. 14, 1878, aged 80 years. He had two sisters, Sally and Susan, possibly more. His sons were James, John and Considder, and he had one daughter, Mary. Can any one give me his ancestry? He married in 1825, Mary Young, of Deacon Consider, of Windham, Conn.—R. E.

4394. MONTGOMERY, McELROY—Wanted to learn the names and birthplaces of the father and brothers and sisters of Samuel Montgomery, who was captain in Col. William Irving's Penn. regiment from 1770 to 1783. He married Elizabeth McElroy in Lancaster—afterward Cumberland Co.—Penn.—H. M. J.

4395. ALEXANDER—Family tradition says that Alexander Alexander, who emigrated from Ireland soon after 1750 to Crowsville, S. Car., took part in the Revolutionary War. Can any one tell me where to find record of this service?—E. B. H.

4396. BEALL—Would like to learn ancestry of Thomas Beall, founder of Cumberland, Md. He was appointed captain July 25, 1776, died 1823, about eighty years of age. Also the ancestry of his wife, Eleanor Beall, his own cousin.—E. B. H.

4397. SOUTHWICK—Who were the parents of Ruth Southwick, who married Henry Brightman, of Portsmouth, R. I., Dec. 26, 1751?—B. G.

4398. WOOL—Who was Mary Wool, of New York City, who married Henry C. Southwick, July 18, 1797?—B. G.

4399. SHEFFIELD—Who were the ancestors of Elizabeth Sheffield, of Newport, R. I., who married Jeremiah Southwick, July 20, 1766?—B. G.

4400. SPENCER—Who was the Benjamin Spencer, of East Greenwich, R. I., who made his will April 22, 1783, proved May 21, 1783? He mentioned wife Andra, and son Isaac.—A. W.

4401. STAFFORD—Who were the parents of Josh Stafford, who married Susanna Spencer, daughter of John? John was born June 10, 1838.—A. W.

4402. DAVENPORT—Who was the wife of Gideon Davenport, whose daughter Mary married William Barber, Newport, R. I., April 13, 1811?—C. M. H.

4403. TOWNSEND—Who were the parents of Nathan Townsend, who married Mary Davenport, July 1, 1743?—C. M. H.

4404. PITMAN—Who were the parents of Mary Pitman, who married Ebenezer Davenport, of Little Compton, R. I., Feb. 12, 1718-19?—C. M. H.

4405. SHAW—Who were the ancestors of John Shaw, whose will was proved at Newport, R. I., June 8, 1816? His wife was Elizabeth. What was her maiden name and who were her parents?—E. R.

4406. SANFORD—What was the ancestry of Giles Sanford, whose will was proved Dec. 8, 1814? His wife was Mary——.—E. R.

4407. WRIGHT—Who was the Rachel Wright, whose will was proved July 17, 1818?—E. R.

Middletown.

Over fifty dollars was realized as a result of the entertainment given Tuesday evening by the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A conundrum supper was served and fancy articles, home-made candies and ice cream were sold in booths draped in blue and yellow. The musical and literary programme, shadowgraph, and tableaux were under the efficient direction of the Misses Helen and A. Sarah Ward. The affair was a decided success in every particular drawing out a large gathering. The Epworth League proposes to aid in bearing the expense of renovating the church interior. The exterior is being painted through the assistance of the Ladies' Social.

Mrs. R. J. Grinnell, the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was invited to speak before the Newport Union Tuesday relative to her trip to the National Convention at Cincinnati as delegate from the state of Rhode Island. She is to address the Portsmouth Union Tuesday of next week.

At the regular meeting of the Aquidneck Grange Thursday evening the Hon. Nathaniel Peckham presented an address upon the subject of "How should farmers best spend their winter evenings?" An interesting discussion followed. As the date for the next regular meeting would fall upon Christmas eve, the time has been changed to Thursday of next week, (a week earlier) when there will be an election of officers followed by an oyster supper.

Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. John Caswell and family had a narrow escape from suffocation by coal gas Monday morning. They were found by Mr. J. H. [illegible] at about [illegible] o'clock in a semi-conscious condition and medical aid was summoned. Mr. Caswell's condition was much worse than the other members of the family, owing to the fact that he had [illegible] considerable time in the house [illegible] the day Sunday and probably [illegible] considerable gas, which came [illegible] the furnace heater.

Mr. [illegible] M. [illegible] is enjoying an extended hunting expedition in the woods of Maine in company with a New York physician, having closed his [illegible] at [illegible]

XMAS WITCHERY

Has touched every corner of this great store. From basement to roof there's not an inch that doesn't fairly dance with Xmas merriment. As you enter Santa's little elves blink at you bewitchingly from their beauty beds of colored china or half hidden in their bowers of evergreen, play at hide and seek with the happy smiles that each gift thought brings to your face.

Hermes and Venus and the other gods and goddesses have put aside their godlike dignity and joined hands with jolly little pickaninnies in making the welkin ring for dear old Santa's festival, and each struggles hard for a place in your list of remembrances. It is a bewitching sight, this host of laughing, dancing Xmas elves, each bearing a suggestion of some little gift to friend or dear one.

Vases.

The variety is bewildering, shapes and decorations are fascinating—Teplitz, and Saxe, Old Vienna, and Carlsbad. Thousands of them starting at the little price of 10c.

Cameo.

Resembles in color effect the famous old wedgewood, but the figures, so exquisitely relieved against the delicate blue ground, have much more of the real life and action about them and are far more attractive.

There are Plaques, Vases, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, Trays and so on at one half the prices asked by jewelers and other dealers who handle this ware. From 15c.

Placques.

History and romance in bas-relief in plaster and alabaster. To many they are preferable to pictures. Do you know such a one that's to be remembered? Not costly if they are high art. From 15c.

Glass from Bohemia.

The gold traced ware of Bohemia plays a big part in the color effect of this Xmas picture. A gift couldn't be better selected.

Vases from	10c.
Rose Bowls and Baskets from	25c.
Lemonade sets from	75c.
Wine Sets from	90c.

Busts and Statuary.

There's a bunch of Xmas here that little purses seldom have a chance to indulge in. There's many a friend of culture and refinement we'd like to remember with a bit of statuary or a bust of some beloved author or painter; but our pocket books appear too small—that is they always have. How now? From 50c.

For Smokers.

Most men smoke, and next in affection to his pipe or his favorite brand come the little conveniences which make his habit a luxury—Xmas suggestions.

Tobacco Jars from	15c.
Ash Trays from	10c.
Cigar Jars from	65c.
Smoking Sets from	90c.

Lamps.

Aristocracy in Lampdom is holding high carnival here this year. Every name in the blue book is represented, and such an array of court costumes never was seen by mortal before. There are boudoir lamps in purple, white and ruby, from 25c.

Tall stately urn shaped lamps with decorated globes, at $4.00

Squat lamps, real old Dutch effects in antique brass, at $2.75

Great Vase Lamps, whose nobility dates with the "Empire", at $6.00

Tall Colonial Lamps in burnished brass, at $8.25

No other such assembly as here. Let us present you, the Court is open.

Dressing Table Belongings.

A regular feast for gift seekers. Every conceivable toilet article in china, gold and silver plate.

Pin Trays,	5c.
Comb and Brush Trays,	25c.
Hair Receivers,	25c.
Puff Boxes,	25c.
Hair Pin Boxes,	15c.
Comb, Brush and Mirror (sets),	$1.25
Hat Brushes,	25c.
Triple Mirrors,	$2.25
Gold Topped Atomizers,	40c.

Goods Purchased now will be stored free of charge for future delivery.

A. C. TITUS CO., 225--229 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

COME AND SEE US!

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A

TENEMENT OR COTTAGE,

Either to Rent or to Buy; We Have at Present a Very Good List.

We also write all kinds of INSURANCE in strong reliable companies.

Wm. E. Brightman,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. Telephone 954.

Don't be satisfied to work along in the same old way for low wages. We have helped thousands carve out successful careers. We can help you do the same.

If you want to change your work, we can train you in spare time for a salaried position in your new profession.

We can train you, by mail, at small expense, for any of the following positions:

Mechanical Engineer; Mechanical Draftsman; Electrical Engineer; Electrician; Civil Engineer; Surveyor; Mining Engineer; Sanitary Engineer; Architect; Architectural Draftsman; Sign Painter; Chemist; Ornamental Designer; Show-Card Writer; Ad Writer; Window Dresser; Bookkeeper; Stenographer; French, German, or Spanish, with Phonograph; Commercial Law.

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BOX 799, SCRANTON, PA.

OR CALL ON OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Newport Office,

169 Thames Street, Newport R. I.

WARREN CARPENTER

Hope Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.

[illegible]

Mr. Lewis [illegible] [illegible]

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

It is reported that the will of the late Gordon McKay of this city, which left the bulk of his property to Harvard College after taking out a few annuities, will be contested. Nellie S. Abbott, a distant relative, appears as claimant. It is denied by the administrator that the appearance of this new feature, in the case necessarily means a contest.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported favorably a bill appropriating $225,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for service in Narragansett Bay.

The pension bill which has just been reported favorably by the committee of the House of Representatives carries appropriations amounting to $138,150,100.

Senator Gallinger has introduced into the United States Senate a bill to increase the pay of Senators and Representatives to $7,500 a year.

Many legal gentlemen from other parts of the State were here Wednesday to attend the funeral of the late Francis B. Peckham.

Tiverton.

Miss Sarah A. Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Boyd, of Tiverton, R. I., was married on Wednesday at New Orleans, La., to Dr. Arthur M. Stimson, surgeon at Marine Hospital in that city. Dr. Stimson is a nephew of Dr. E. P. Stimson of Tiverton, R. I.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for P. H. Horgan a hall in the Canonicus Building to the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers Union.

Edward J. and Thomas C. Acton have sold to Catherine Acton the estate bounded west, 40 feet, on Houston street; south, 100 feet, on land of Axel Svenson; east, 60 feet, on land of Charles Mally; north, 60 feet, on lands of Bent A. Nelson and John Anderson; west, 20 feet, and north, 40 feet, on land of Samuel Young.

A. O'D. Taylor has renewed lease to Dalton E. Young of the old grocery store, No. 130 Thames street, near Washington Square, for Miss Gould of New York.

Mary Leroy King has sold to Charles Petersen and wife lot 45, Block B, on the Wilbur farm tract, bounded north, 85 feet, on Atlantic street; east, 90 feet, on land of the grantor; south, 42 feet, on land of Patrick Fagan, and southwest, 101 feet, on land of the grantor.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for W. H. Noltesdorf half of his double tenement house on Ledyard Place off Broadway to George Fosse of Washington, D. C.

Vincenzo Pietropinto has sold to Sarah Pietropinto the estate bounded north, 25 feet, on Sunshine court; east 65 feet, on land of Samuel R. Honey; west, 65 feet, on land of R. T. Johnson, and south on land of S. R. Honey.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Miss Lucy Foster half of her double tenement house, No. 77 Division street, to Carl North.

Margaret Crowley has sold to Lincoln Hammett the estate bounded north, 25 feet, on Bridge street; east, 57 feet, on Third street; south, 25 feet, on land of the grantor, and west, 56 feet, on land of S. E. Westall.

T. B. Wilkinson and D. B. Purkinshaw, executors of the estate of Ellen Burkinshaw, have sold to Thomas Dennison and others the estate bounded north on Scott's wharf, east on Thames street, south on land of G. W. Sayer and west on land of J. N. A. Griswold.

How to Live 100 Years.

Be clean.

Be good-natured and companionable.

Do not worry.

Be [illegible] careful to take exercise as you grow older.

Be comfortable. Keep your feet warm, and wear comfortable clothing.

Sleep in a comfortable bed in a room that is ventilated and in which sunshine is not a stranger.

Do not eat twice as much as you need, and eat only the food that agrees with you.—Dr. John H. Rau, of New York, ninety-four years old, in Chat.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed executed by Benjamin F. Thurston of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date September 23d, A. D. 1901, and recorded Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 30, pages 109 and 110, there having been default in the performance of the conditions contained in said deed.

There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the said City of Newport, on SATURDAY, January 9, 1904, at 12 o'clock, noon, all those two certain lots or parcels of land, situate in the said City of Newport, the first of which is bounded as follows, viz: Westerly or South-Westerly, on Malbone Road; South-Easterly, on land of Eliza D. Greene; North-Easterly partly on land of Benjamin M. Thurston and partly on the end of a way leading to Broadway; North-Westerly, partly on the lot next hereinafter described, and partly on land now or late of the heirs of B. P. Berry; and the second of said lots is bounded as follows, viz: South-Easterly, on the lot of land next above described; North-Easterly, on land of Benjamin M. Thurston; North-Westerly, on land now or late of Sarah T. Dennis, and South-Westerly, on said land now or late of the heirs of B. P. Berry, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee,
by GEO. H. PROUD, Treasurer.
Newport, December 11, 1903.—12-12-4w

Parlor Card Games.

"TRAIL," CHASE, DOODN, RED HEADS, NUMBERS, WORD BUILDING AND FINDING HIS SWEETHEART,

All with one pack of "Trail" cards. The best of all the games published this year.

Wholesale and Retail

AT

Carr's Bookstore,

Daily News Building. Tele. 881

NOTICE.

We Have Removed our Stock of

I I BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Mechanics' Tools,

TO THE STORE

201 THAMES STREET, ENOS BUILDING,

next door north of old location,

And invite the public to inspect our increased facilities for their accommodation.

On and after July 1,

we shall close every evening at 6 o'clock, excepting

MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 9 o'clock.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

201 Thames Street.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of ABRAHAM COGGESHALL, late of said Middletown, deceased; that she has given bond to said Court as required and is now duly qualified to act as such Administratrix.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Abraham Coggeshall are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

KATE C. BAILEY,
Administratrix de bonis non,
with will annexed.
Middletown, R. I., Dec. 5, 1903—12-5

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Abby C. Hazard, Rena Hazard and Emma Hazard, presented this day by their attorney, William P. Sheffield, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament with three Codicils thereto of

HENRY B. HAZARD,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, the Executrices named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Probate Clerk
11-28

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., November 20, A. D. 1903.

LAURA A. BARKER, Widow, has this day filed in this Office her petition, in writing, to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, praying that an instrument in writing therewith filed, bearing date August 25, 1902, purporting to be the last will and testament of her husband,

ISAAC BARKER,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased, may be granted to her, said petitioner, as the Executrix named in said will. And said petitioner has applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of her said petition according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in any wise interested in said petition, that the same will be considered and acted upon, at the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of December next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.
11-28

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 16, A. D. 1903.

VENCESLAUS A. VANICEK presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date May 16, 1896, purporting to be the last will and testament of his wife,

MARGARET A. VANICEK,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, said petitioner, as the Executor named in said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty first day of December next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.
11-21

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administratrix on the estate of SARAH G. COGGESHALL, widow, late of said Middletown, deceased; that she has given bond to said Court [illegible] and is now duly qualified to act as such Administratrix.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Sarah G. Coggeshall, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

KATE C. BAILEY,
Administratrix.
Middletown, R. I., Dec. 5, 1903—12-5